The New-York Times.

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MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Particulars of the Siege of the City of Mexico.

Seventy-nine Days of Heroic Endurance.

A Reign of Terror Inaugurated by the Liberals.

A Horrible Story of Suffering, Outrage and Bloodshed.

Executions, Imprisonments, and Extortions.

Further Particulars of the Death of Maximilian.

Progress of the Siege of Mexico—Marquez and His Gold—Forebodings of Bloodshed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

City of Mexico, Wednesday, June 19, 1867.

Last evening the Lugartemente of the Empire, Leonardo Marquez, turned over the command of the capital and the reins of the Government to Gen. Ramon Tabera, Commanding-General of the Second Army Corps, who had no sooner received the command than he directed white flags to be planted on the fortifications all around the capital. An armistice of twenty-four hours was arranged, and also a meeting appointed to take place at Chapultepec Castle at 9 A. M. to-morrow between Gen. Porfirio Diaz, commanding the Liberal Army of the East, and Tabera, commanding the garrison.

There has been a perfect silence since the white flags were raised. This is the seventy-eighth day of the siege of this capital, and what Marquez and his unwilling subordinates have not done to make the population suffer, hunger and famine have. It is hoped that the city will surrender early in the morning. For the last twelve days there has been a perfect exodus of people, mostly of the finer classes. They have passed the lines by the canals on the southeastern parts of the city by thousands, by means of what they here call "canoes," but what in the Southern States are known as flat-boats. Each will hold from 100 to 300 people. They are navigated by the Indians, who use poles from ten to twenty feet in length to propel them. The class of people allowed to pass out require no passports from either side, and were such as were not able to aid in contributions, and whom Marquez has feared would revolt and sacrifice him and his army.

Of the 220,000 inhabitants which have been occupying the capital there does not remain to-night more than 110,000, or one-half, so great has been the emigration from the city. On Saturday, the 15th inst., many witnesses calculate that 14,000 people left Mexico. It became their only resort. There has been no bread, or flour, or corn, or meat, except horse meat, in the city for fourteen days. Horse meat has been freely consumed by quite all classes for the past eight days, and if a surrender is not made to-morrow, that is all the food that the garrison and the people can depend upon.

Up to this hour, half the people of the capital may believe that Queretaro has fallen, and the Imperial army there captured, with Maximilian and all, but full one-half do not believe so, and are firm in thinking that the Emperor will soon arrive and compel Gen. Diaz to raise the siege of the capital. Your correspondent is among the doubtful. The Secretary of the United States Consul, Mr. John L. Cripps, late *Chargé d'Affairs* of the Southern Confederacy, went out to Diaz' camp on the 12th inst., under a flag of truce. He says that Gen. Diaz told him that the Emperor Maximilian was a prisoner in the hands of Escobedo, but that he could not send any official document to the United States Consul as he was requested to, so as to clear all doubts.

We shall know to-morrow the whole truth. For our part, we hope Queretaro has fallen, and that the Archduke Maximilian has been sent to Austria.

It is supposed that Marquez will take care to hide himself well to-night. It is known that he has some $1,200,000 of European exchange on his body. He is an outlaw by the proclamation of President Juarez, and a price is on his head. Yet, I am assured by all parties in Mexico that there is not a family in this city but what would hide him if he went to their house and requested it. Hundreds will *escondir*, make themselves scarce to-night, as well as the so-called *Lugartemente del Imperio*, who has not a friend in or out of the army. He has robbed commerce and all classes of people, yet he has paid no debts, no pensions—in fact, nothing. Since his arrival here from Queretaro on the 26th of last March, $4,500,000 has been forced from the inhabitants of the capital.

He left here with 4,500 men and $500,000 in silver coin on the 29th of March for Puebla, and he and Andrade deserted their troops on the Plains of Afam, but entered Mexico on the night of the 11th of April with the coin intact, which was reported by them as lost. Soldiers who brought the money train in were bold enough to tell that fact, and were shot for it. Messrs. Barron, Forbes & Co.'s bank was robbed of the sum of $150,000 in coin on the 24th of May, and the same day $60,000 in silver was taken by force from the charitable Government Institution of Monte Pio. That institution was never molested before by any government. Marquez is all crime, and if Queretaro fell with its garrison on the 15th of May last as reported, he of course knows it, and a greater crime cannot be man's than his. He has known it for at least thirty days, if it is true. He has seen hundreds dying from starvation; hundreds dying by shot and shell in their places at the fortifications. He has, day by day, imprisoned native and foreign capitalists, with the order neither to let them eat, drink or talk until certain fixed sums of coin were paid by them. He has served alike friend and foe. He summoned three different times the editor of the *Mexican Times* to his private house in the middle of the night, and threatened his life if he did not change the tone of the *Times*. He imprisoned him in the famous military prison of Martinique, where many a man has entered but few came out alive. A greater criminal cannot exist in or out of dungeon if Maximilian is a prisoner with his army.

The streets at this hour—10:30 P. M.—are as silent as a cemetery. Scarcely a footman can be met with. An occasional horseman is heard rushing along the stony streets; but further it is like a city of the dead.

The people fear the result of the surrender. So many reports have been circulated that men were to be executed as soon as taken—that the 250 notables who formed the celebrated Assembly of 1862 were all to be shot—that Marquez, Vidaurri, O'Horan, Tabera, Quiroga, Lucunza, Andrade and many other chieftains had been outlawed, as well as all the Cabinet Ministers—that there are fear and dread and anxiety on all sides. The Liberals have had no opportunity of correcting these rumors, and irresponsible sympathizers in the city have encouraged them. If Gen. Porfirio Diaz enters Mexico with his own Oajaca troops, we think that there will be no disorder or excesses committed. But the morrow will end all doubts and clear up all reports. We await its dawning with anxiety.

Capitulation of the City—A Seventy-nine Days' Siege.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

City of Mexico, Thursday, June 20, 1867.

Determined to be an eye-witness of all that was to transpire during the ceremony of the surrender I proceeded to the Chapultepec road this morning in company with another correspondent. As we had learned at Tabera's headquarters, after closing our correspondence last night, that the conference for the surrender would certainly take place at Chapultepec, and that Tabera and staff would go out by the Maximilian road which leads directly to the foot of the castle. At daybreak Tabera, Quiroga, O'Horan, Andrade, Baron Tindale, Prince Kavanaughla and their aids made their appearance at the fortifications built on that road about 400 rods from the city limits. They then dismounted, and a courier with a flag of truce was sent foward to the Liberal fortifications, which were about 200 rods further on, with a list of those who had come to join in the conference. He soon returned with the information that Tabera alone would meet Gen. Diaz at Chapultepec as soon as possible. After a short consultation Gen. Tabera proceeded on horseback and alone to the Liberal intrenchments where he dismounted and took a seat in a coach sent for his use. He proceeded immediately to the castle, and was in conference with Diaz nearly two hours. He returned to the city, arriving at his private residence at 10:30 A. M. The armistice would be over at 4 P. M., yet all the morning no one was informed whether arrangements had been made or not for a capitulation of the city. The evening up till 4:30 o'clock past in the same manner. Thousands of the citizens on foot and in coaches proceeded to the front. Soldiers, especially the French and Austrian troops, were seen to leave their quarters by squads. Demoralization had evidently set in among the troops of the garrison. The United States Consul, in a coach, was seen to pass the lines at 5 P. M. for Diaz' camp. He shortly returned, and as soon as he was this side of the trenches of the Imperialists, the Republican banner was unfurled on the castle of Chapultepec, and in five minutes' time a bombardment of the city was opened which has no parallel in the siege of the city. The thousands of citizens who had gone to the front rushed panic-stricken into the heart of the capital, many soldiers accompanying them. Shells fell in all parts, and bombs burst over the stricken population by the hundreds. Tabera immediately sent out orderlies in all directions for his generals. A *junta de guerra*, council of war, was called at his house, and decided within ten minutes' time to surrender the capital at discretion to the hero of Oajaca and Puebla. White flags were again raised, and the bombardment ceased after about an hour's duration.

The following is a copy of the terms of the capitulation which appeared in the *Boletin Republicano* a few hours later.

CAPITULATION OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Brig.-Gen. Ignacio Allotorre, of the Republican army, was nominated by Gen. Porfirio Diaz, commanding the Liberal Army of the East, to arrange for the occupation of the Plaza of Mexico, and the Imperial Generals of Divisions, de la Vega, Pina and Palafox, were nominated by Gen. Ramon Tabera. The nominated Generals made the following articles of agreement:

Article 1. All firing will immediately cease until the ratification of these articles.

Art. 2. The life, property and liberty of the population of Mexico is to rest in the care of Gen. Porfirio Diaz.

Art. 3. Gen. R. Tabera will nominate three persons to form a Commission, who will place the city in the power of Gen. Diaz, as follows: One of these three persons will turn over the troops of the garrison; one the Government property, and the other the artillery and munitions of war.

Art. 4. The national or native Imperial forces are to form in line and march to the Citadel, where they will remain until formally surrendered. The Contra Guerrilla, under Chinet, will concentrate in the suburbs called San Pedro and San Pablo, and the foreign troops in the Palace.

Art. 5. The Commanding-Generals, Chiefs and commissioned officers will retain their espades, swords, and present themselves as afterward directed by the Commander-in-Chief, (Diaz,) and remain where ordered until further orders.

The former articles will be executed at the hour fixed by the ratifiers of these terms of capitulation, of which two copies are to be made and ratified.

Chapultepec, June 20, 1867.

[Signed] J. R. ALTORRE, (Lib.)
MIGUEL PINA, (Imp.)
CARLOS PALAFOX, (Imp.)
M. D. DE LA VEGA, (Imp.)

We ratify the above agreements.

[Signed] PORFIRIO DIAZ,
RAMON TABERA.

The above articles of capitulation were brought into Tabera to-night at 9 o'clock. To-morrow morning they will be published, and Diaz's troops will enter the city, or four divisions from Oajaca, his native State, who are known by all to be the most orderly soldiers of the Republic.

There have been no citizens on the street since it was known that the garrison had capitulated. Soldiers of the Imperial army have been shedding their military clothes for those of the citizens. Muskets and swords are lying about, usually left at the doors of the citizens. Officers are changing their quarters, and thousands are retiring to houses of friends to be still for a few days. These are those who have been employed by the Imperial Government, and are not confident that there will be no disturbances.

To-day is the seventy-ninth and last of the siege of Mexico. Stronger earthern fortifications than those which surround this city never were made, for the *adobe* or mud cakes of this valley turn to rock as soon as dried. A trench well filled with water from six to eight feet in depth and twenty to thirty feet in width encircles the city outside the trenches. The Liberals had a parallel line outside of the Imperial fortifications, formidable, yet not so well made as that of the besieged. In some places they had approached to within 120 rods, but the more general uniform distance between the fortifications is 1,200 French metres.

To-morrow, at daylight, all will be over, as we learn that the taking of Queretaro occurred, as reported, on the 15th of May, and the following telegram was received by Gen. Diaz last night, and sent into the city by the hands of Gen. Manuel Diaz de la Vega:

Mexican Republic, Quartermaster-General's Department, Queretaro, June 19, 1867.

The Secretary of War has this moment communicated the following:

"On the 14th of the present month, at 11 o'clock at night, the Council of War condemned to death Fernando Maximilian of Hapsburg, Don Miguel Miramon and Don Tomas Mejia.

The Major-General of this department confirmed the sentence on the 15th, and ordered its fulfillment to take place on the 16th, but which was suspended until to-day by the Supreme Government.

It is now 7 A. M., and the sentence has been executed, and the above-named Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia have been shot to death.

Have the pleasure to communicate this to the President of the Republic."

ESCOBEDO.

Thus the drama of Empire is ended. Carlotta, nobler consort or nobler woman never lived, also gone to rest. And what says Napoleon III., the author of their troubles and cause of their sad end?

The Austrian Soldiers Paroled—Proclamations by the Score.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

City of Mexico, Friday, June 21, 1867.

The articles of capitulation were signed and exchanged at break of day to-day, and the city was occupied by Diaz, with his Oajaca troops, all of whom went in perfect order to the places that they were directed to occupy. The Austrians, in compliance with the terms of the capitulation, occupied the National Palace. The troops of the line and cavalry of the garrison had quite all returned to their respective homes, which was a very easy thing, since the whole army, with but few exceptions, were drafted from the city. The Austrians have been paroled. Their band of music desired to be incorporated in the army of the Republic, which I learned this evening has been done. The appointments for the government of the city were yesterday made at Tacubya. Juan Jose Baz, the Chief of Police, is second in the Government to Diaz, while the President and his Cabinet are delayed on the road from San Luis Potosi.

The following official document is the first that appeared, and is of no insignificant importance, since it demonstrates the disposition of the Government and its intentions. These dispositions, of course, have had the approval of President Juarez:

Juan Jose Baz, Chief of Police of the Capital of the Mexican Republic, to its inhabitants be it known:

In virtue of those faculties in me placed by the Supreme Government, and in compliance with instructions received from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East, I hereby decree the following:

Article 1. All who have been employed in whatever occupation under the so-called Empire, receiving pay from the same, must present themselves at these headquarters within twenty-four hours.

Art. 2. All such who do not present themselves within the above-mentioned period, will be considered, when found, as enemies of the Government with arms in their hands, and will be punished with the penalty of death, according to Article 28 of the law of Jan. 25, 1862.

Art. 3. All who were of the "Assembly of Notables," counselors, heads of departments, Imperial Commissaries, the same as those who were in the military service, are to remain in prison until their cases are disposed of by the Supreme Government.

Art. 4. Those who served as captains or lieutenants remain in liberty, but must present themselves in order to obtain exemption papers, allowing them to remain until further orders in the place of their choice; provided the same persons have not committed any act which places them under a different category. Such as have committed excesses will remain in prison until judged.

Art. 5. All the inhabitants of Mexico are ordered to let their houses be searched by officers who show written orders for making such searches, and which orders are given by the Chief of Police. Those who resist, and their houses are searched by force, will suffer a fine of $100 to $500, or six months' to two years' imprisonment.

Art. 6. Those who attempt to search houses without an order from this Department will be punished with not less than six months nor more than five years at hard work.

Art. 7. Those who hide individuals in their houses, who are included in this decree, will be punished with not less than six months' imprisonment nor more than five years at hard work. Those who are exempt from this punishment are those who hide father, son, brother or husband.

Art. 8. All who have in their possession jewelry, plate, furniture, or other property properly belonging to the nation, are obliged to give them into the hands of the City Treasury within the period of twenty-four hours, and such as do not conform to this article will be considered and dealt with the same as common thieves, and punished according to the criminal circular (of Diaz) of April 27, 1867.

Art. 9. All who have arms, ammunition or articles of war belonging to the Government, will turn them over to the Inspector of Police within twenty-four hours, or suffer six months' imprisonment to one year's hard work.

Art. 10. The punishments spoken of in Articles 5, 6, 7 and 9 will be applied by Government.

And that this may be seen and known by all, we order it to be printed and publicly circulated. Independence and Liberty! JUAN JOSE BAZ.

Mexico, June 21, 1867.

The second proclamation or *banda* issued by Baz to-day relates to the introduction of native liquors. He prohibits the introduction of pulque for three days, and also *aguardiente*, or pulque brandy. The fourth day from the capitulation these liquors may be introduced. The third proclamation of the day relates to robberies, murders and acts of violence, and corresponds to one made by Gen. Diaz at Puebla, and again in front of Mexico. Any act of crime, such as murder, violation, theft or incendiarism, is to be punished by death, without trial, by order and command of the commanders of military quarters.

Another proclamation of the same date directs that all inspectors and sub-inspectors who were such in May, 1863, are to present themselves at once for duty at the City Hall or *Diputacion*.

The last proclamation of this day I translate in full. It reads and imports as follows:

In virtue of the power in me placed, under the special instructions of the General-in-Chief of the Army of the East, and in consideration of the laws of justice and reform, relating to all property which was taken from the owner by the instruments of the Intervention, I decree as follows:

Article 1. Those who have been dispossessed of their property by the acts of the so-called Empire, will enter at once again into the possession of their property, without the necessity of proceeding for its recovery by the judicial or any other process. They will also recover in the same way expenses and the value of the rent or use of their property for the time it was out of their possession.

Art. 2. We give to all possessors of such property the right to demand and recover for all losses in such cases as this decree includes, without suffering any expenses whatever.

Independence and liberty.

JUAN JOSE BAZ.

Mexico, June 21, 1867.

This concludes the works of Juan Jose Baz, Chief of Police of this capital for one day, and that the same of the surrender and occupation of the city.

ITEMS OF THE DAY.

Gen. Ramon Tabera presented himself before Gen. Porfirio Diaz at 11 A. M., and surrendered his sword. He was detained under arrest by order of Diaz. Col. Waldermaro Becker, Chief of Staff of Marquez, was arrested in the Plaza, or public square in front of the Cathedral, at noon. Gen. Miguel Andrade Marquez, Quartermaster-General, was caught in the effort to hide at 3 P. M.

Yesterday, during the armistice orders, were sent by some of the subordinate Imperial commanders to bankers and capitalists for small sums of money. They were generally paid in preference to being made the subject of maltreatment promised if they did not pay.

THE DEATH OF MAXIMILIAN.

The following account of Maximilian's death we quote from the *Boletin Republicano*, the first newspaper published in Mexico under Liberal patronage, and its first number with date of to-day.

"On the 19th of the present month, at 7 A. M., ceased to exist the Archduke of Austria, Fernando Maximiliano. The few incidents thus far learned relating to his trial, sentence and execution we give to our readers.

The Archduke occupied a humble seat upon one of those benches where so many of our unfortunate countrymen were sentenced to death by those ferocious court-martials of the Intervention. He answered with calmness three questions put to him by the Consego de Guerra, and begged as a special favor that his body might be borne to the resting-place of Carlotta, and also requested that on his mother's account they would not shoot him in the face. This his last-expressed desire was complied with, as also will be the other. He died serenely and without a struggle, as also did Miramon and Mejia.

Napoleon III. ought now to be satisfied in this his work. The victims of his assassination of the 2d of December multiply incessantly, and the flag of France advances covered with glory and blood. The death of this Archduke and all those who have adhered to his cause ought to call the attention to the famous Sovereign of France, who desires to govern the world. The Republic has done justice."

Neither the first paragraph of the above nor the second demands comment. The exultation of the first over an inhuman, needless and uncalled for act is only balanced by the sarcasm of the other. Napoleon should be satisfied at these cheering words from his poor Mexico.

It is midnight, and the Seraglio cries: "*A las doce y todo esta bien*"—"Twelve o'clock, and all is well." No, not all's well. Beating, anxious hearts for the threatened living and for the already dead are to be numbered by the thousands in this "republican" capital to-night. The padres and the monjas (nuns) fear the promised blow in the name of *Libertad* which will be pronounced to-morrow. To-morrow we shall see what it will bring forth.

REPUBLICAN.

A Blow at the Church—Nuns Turned into the Street—Extraordinary Taxes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

City of Mexico, Saturday, June 22, 1867.

The blow to the Church has been struck by Baz. He ordered, last night, the nuns to disoccupy the convents within forty-eight hours. So from henceforth there are to be no more convents in Mexico. The disoccupation is going on to-day, and by sunrise to-morrow the 860 nuns of this Capital will be separated, never, perhaps, to reunite on earth.

Another order or two of Baz appears to-day. One abolishes the internal duty on all articles of living, such as vegetables, grain, &c., for the period of fifteen days, commencing with the day of occupation, or yesterday. He also makes a price-list, at which vegetables and articles of necessity are to be sold.

Baz also decrees that there will be collected an extraordinary tax of one per cent. on real estate and personal property, and that it must be paid in three equal installments, viz.: in three days, fifteen days and thirty days. If the whole is paid within three days a reduction of 20 per centum is made. A heavy pressed or forced loan could not be collected here now, and the authorities are aware of it, because there is no money in the capital or country, comparatively speaking. There is no money for circulation, and it will take months to replace an ordinary quantity of coin in circulation. It must first be mined and coined. The rainy season is upon us, and commerce is and will be powerless to progress until the dry season again begins, which will be in November. A few and but a few heavy houses have opened; but hundreds are ruined and will not be able to resume business until after liquidation takes place. Mexico in all its branches is poor, poorer, poorest to-day. Where will she borrow money now? Will the Bourbon thrones of Europe loan more to the executioners of a royal Bourbon? Will the Government at Washington loan us funds for the support of a Government which refused its request to preserve the lives of its prisoners? Such questions are asked on every hand. Can Mexico sustain itself? It is an impossibility. Her revenue for a year to come will not cover the expenses of this last campaign. She owes $1,600,000 to her army now to be discharged. The interest on her English and Spanish loans is now two years in arrears. The French claims will be renounced *en toto*. Will the United States lend on security? "If not, she must purchase territory," some say, "because we are bankrupt."

Baz, the Chief of Police, has extended the time for presentation to forty-eight hours instead of twenty-four. The hall of presentation is the late elegant Imperial, not the National Theatre, in calle de Vergara.

A number of Gen. Quiroga's soldiers yesterday morning broke open a *tienda* grocery-store and robbed it. They were apprehended in the act and immediately shot.

It is rumored on the streets that great efforts are being made to capture Mr. Jackson, an American citizen, who served on the Police force of Gen. O'Horan. It is said that he will be hung on the spot if found.

City of Mexico, Sunday, June 23, 1867.

Another night of order has passed, and the population begins to appear in the streets. Agustin Fisher, Secretary to Maximilian, presented himself, under the order of Baz, early this morning, and was imprisoned in *el acto*.

GEN. AURELLANO RIVERA.

Yesterday this Liberal General forwarded to Gen. Diaz the following communication, which we translate with great pleasure, since it not only proves that there are noble and patriotic Mexicans, but that there are here people who comprehend *libertad*, and are worthy of freedom:

"*Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.:*

General: During three years I have given my services in defence of reform, liberty and independence.

I have seen the flag of my country enrolled over the National Palace of the Republic, triumphant over the intervention and monarchy, and have in that sight the only and grandest recompense for which I could hope.

Soldier of a free nation, all of my ambition is to return to private life, and acquire my living by honest toil. When my country needs my services, should her independence be again endangered, I shall return with ready arms, and place myself under the orders of the Government. But as I now believe that our mission of arms is ended, I supplicate the acceptance of my resignation, and retire me from a service in which I have been decorated by the President.

You will nominate some one to receive the troops of my command. My accounts are made and ready for inspection, and show how I have disposed of the funds placed at my command during the campaign.

With my most sincere congratulations for the glory and triumph of the national arms accept, General, my most profound sentiments of consideration and respect. Independence and liberty.

AURELLANO RIVERA.

Mexico, June 22, 1867.

Few fought with Rivera's spirit, and few will imitate his example.

THE MAILS STARTING.

The mails began to arrive Saturday. Such as came had been mostly lying at Tacubya and Guadalupe. The Post-office has been reopened, and clerks returned who were employed in the same branch in May, 1863, at the time of the flight of the Liberal Government from the Capital.

The stamped paper of the Republic will be placed at the disposition of the commerce to-morrow. This machine will be the first to operate.

ANOTHER ALARM.

The larger portion of the troops here, and there are some 38,000, are to be ordered off to the North as soon as paid in part for arrears due. Great alarm is felt that Juarez may be captured by Ortega's forces, whom we hear is at the head of a formidable army, approaching on Zacatecas from Monterey. This may be a false alarm, yet many are disturbed by it. One thing is certain that all the Imperial party have determined to side with Gonzales Ortego. Cortina, with 3,000 men, is to march northward to-night. Rumor says that Canales is beseiging Matamoras. One year more of war in Mexico and the country will be hopelessly, irretreivable ruined; still, it is the Mexcan's own country, and let them *Kilkenny Cat* it until it is picked to its naked bones.

Orders to Cease the Slaughter—The Search for Marquez—Blood, Blood, Blood—Juarez and Ortega—The Last Hours of Maximilian.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

City of Mexico, Tuesday, June 25, 1867.

The courier with the commercial mail leaves for Vera Cruz at 6 P. M. to-day. There is no evidence yet that Vera Cruz has been surrendered, but it doubtless will be ere the courier can arrive there.

President Juarez yesterday ordered Gen. Diaz to cease the slaughter commenced here by Baz, the Chief of Police, and also instructed him to make no more imprisonments except in case of important personages. Jose Maria Lacunza, the Minister of State and the creator of the Imperial Government, presented himself to the authorities as soon as he learned of Juarez' order. He has been outlawed for two years or more by the order of the President of the Republic. He was imprisoned. It is said that Marquez, Quiroga, Vidaurri, O'Horan and several other Imperial commanders, escaped the night of the surrender to the nearest mountains, and great fears are entertained that they will gather considerable forces and *pronounce* for Ortega. Lozada, Montenegro and Olfara, with some 12,000 men, have pronounced in the north for a separate and independent republic. Ortega is reported advancing on Zacatecas. The French Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Dano, has been refused his passport and told that he cannot leave the counury or this capital until the French Government sends the body of Juan Almonte here in exchange for his (Dan's.) All priests of the Church appearing on the streets in robes or the hat of his custom are arrested and fined. A rumor is current that the Government will soon order them to swear allegiance to the Constitution of '57, which of course they cannot do.

The first unofficial newspaper issued, the *Pajoro Rojo*, was printed by an American on the press of the Mexican Times Printing Company, and was a great success and continues to be.

Thus far no demonstrations have been made over the triumph except the ringing of the bells of the city for about two hours on the morning of the entrance of Gen. Diaz, staff and Oajaca troops. Sunday, the 30th inst., Juarez is expected to enter his capital, when great demonstrations will most undoubtedly be made. The reasons given why no demonstrations of joy were made are various, but we think it was on account of the universal fear that possessed the inhabitants that there would be a general slaughter and sacking of commercial houses. Gen. Porfirio Diaz deserves great credit for the masterly manner in which he has managed affairs. Diaz's actions rather astonished the Liberals and encouraged the fear of those who believed that a wholesale execution would be his daily pastime. The Citizen President has checked him and saved the Republican Government from disgrace. He is a furious, despotic, uneducated person, with neither executive or parliamentary abilities, and will doubtless soon be pushed one side.

The young Gen. Francisco Allatorre has been appointed Military Commander of the capital and its suburbs. He is a citizen of Zacatecas and has a military education, and ranks second to Gen. Diaz, though he is the youngest General in the armies of the Republic.

There appear to-day four newspapers, the *Consencia Publica*, *La Sombra*, *La Orquesta* and *D. Gregorito*, and another, called the *Cuchara*, is announced. The English names for these are: *The Public Conscience*, *The Shade*, *The Orchestra*, *Mr. Gregory* and *The Tablespoon*. Fine names for the Press of the city. The largest newspaper out and the only one ably edited is the *Pajoro Rojo*, or *Red Bird*, which signifies an Anti-Church paper.

Mexico, Tuesday, June 25, 1867—6 P. M.

The Ex-Governor and Ex-Confederate Tom Reynolds, who was Inspector of Railroads under the Empire, and for fourteen months the real editor of the *Mexican Times*, and the author of all those abusive articles written against the Liberals, endeavored to ingratiate himself into the favor of the Liberals by turning spy against those who had been connected with the Imperial Government. To-day near noon he was arrested for not having presented himself within the forty-eight hours given by the Chief of Police, Baz, as he had received wages from the Empire. He complained against an American gentleman who formerly supplied the *Times* with dispatches from this city.

The greater part of the public institutions will be searched to-morrow for the purpose of discovering the whereabouts of Marquez and others. It is not made public, but it is known that an order has been given to all the capitalists of Mexico for them to turn over the same amount of coin to the Republic that they paid in forced loans to the Empire. The house of Bestequi alone has paid in such loans the sum of $1,200,000. The order cannot be complied with for the very simple reason that there is not enough coin in the capital or the State to meet the demand.

There is perfect order in the city. The gates of the capital are closely guarded, and every precaution is taken to prevent the escape of all so-considered political offenders. Many persons have been seized by eager soldiers, who thought them Marquez. It is not a safe custom now to wear a cloak, according to the style of the country. Three old women have been lassoed by horsemen, who thought they had a prize.

Nothing disgraceful has occurred here since we saw Diaz assume the command of the capital. What the world will say over the Queretaro affair and the execution of the Archduke Maximilian, cannot be more severe than hundreds of thousands say here. Many fear an European war on account of it; others fear that no nation of Europe will longer hold relations with Mexico for the act which she has committed.

City of Mexico, Wednesday, June 26, 1867.

The American courier, with the commercial mail, did not leave as appointed last evening. He will go to-night, nothing preventing. Only twenty-six hours are now required to make the journey to Vera Cruz from here, consequently it was decided at the Consulate useless to send the messenger on the 25th with mail for the English packet which leaves Vera Cruz on the 1st proximo; hence the delay. This will be the last extraordinary courier who will be required to be sent under protection of the seal of the United States; and in fact, if the course inaugurated by the Liberal Government is continued, there will be no foreign Consuls, or Ministers either, to represent their countries here in two months. The policy that is pursued by the Republicans so far since their triumph at Queretaro has been

BLOOD, BLOOD, BLOOD.

Nothing but executions, imprisonments and extortions have thus far marked the new era which has dawned upon Mexico, by the destruction of the Empire, and over which so many promising prophecies were made. Eighteen hundred men, strangers and Mexicans bearing arms, have been shot at Queretaro since the capitulation of that city; and not an evening has come or a morning broken but what the clang of rifles is heard at the different public plazas or squares. Wherever we hear these reports, at eventide or at sunrise, we know that some uncondemned Frenchmen, Germans or Mexicans are being pierced through and through by bullets. No trial allowed—no confession granted—but death, death, and blood, blood, are demanded by this so-called *Liberal* Government. So far as we have seen, with but few exceptions, it is composed of a motley crowd, and one thing is certain: no foreigner can live here. The persecutions upon all of them, Americans as well as others, have begun with earnest. All the Consulates and Foreign Legations were entered and searched last evening, against the protest of the respective Consuls and Ministers. "Leave the country—we don't want you here," are the greetings given to all foreign residents.

Quiorgo and O'Horan, it is now known, escaped by the causeway across Lake Terecoco the night of the 19th, with 1,100 of the Northern Riflemen, or Colorados, as they are called. They have always escaped when besieged, and again are free to follow their favorite calling, in spite of Porfirio's army of 40,000 men. They were heard from yesterday, being located in the Sierra Madre Mountains. Marquez escaped also, and reached Vera Cruz, from which no doubt he will embark before the port is surrendered to the Republicans.

The Imperial Party will side with Ortega or anything, even foreign absorption, before they will or can become reconciled to this Administration. No intelligent and educated Christian can conform to the principles of this Government *as it is*. Juarez may most radically change its phase by his deportment; but we think not. There is no earthly shadow of a hope for civilization in Mexico, unless it be in foreign absorption. Intervention will not do what is required. Let France take the Southern States, England the Central and the United States the Northern States, and govern them by their own will and people. But before all light and progress and civilization are blotted out, before all decent Mexicans are murdered or impoverished, and brigandage only is left to mark where once was a semblance of a nation.

Capitalists have made no stir. No goods are being sold. There is neither a retail nor wholesale trade. Mines are unworked. Haciendas or plantations uncultivated. Nor will there be any change in months.

COMMERCIAL AND MERCANTILE MATTERS.

As we predicted early in March when it became evident that the capital would be besieged, so has it proven true. We remarked "that during the five rainy months of last year no goods were sold here for the interior, because none could be transported over the heavy roads. In November, when the dry season came, neither the anxious buyers would purchase, nor would the seller dispose of goods for the reason that each would not take the risks on the roads. Such will remain the situation until the beginning of a siege here, when all houses of the interior, instead of waiting for the opening of trade here, sent their purchaser to buy their supplies either at Guaymas, Mazatlan or San Blas, on the Pacific coast, or at Matamoras or Tampico on the Gulf." Such a state of affairs has come, and consequently not one-eighth of the wholesale or commission houses will be able to resume business. There is not a wholesale house here the owner of which is a Mexican. The Germans own three in seven, the English the same, and the French and Spanish the remainder. The American commercial interest is a mere cipher, there being but one or two commission and wholesale dealers of our countrymen here. The mercantile interests of foreigners should receive immediate assurances of protection from some powerful nation; if not, the commerce is irretrievably ruined. The money crisis here has been covered by the siege. It has attracted no particular attention, because houses that have been ruined have been closed for two months, the same as those few which may stand; and as for accounts due foreign houses by merchants here, it is impossible that they can be paid. In the first place there is no coin in the country. It is by the payment of the most excessive rate of interest that holders of real estate or personal property are able to find enough coin to meet the extraordinary tax of one per cent. on their property. There is an immense overstock of dry goods on hand here and no outlet of consumption. The rainy season is here and no transportation can be had before November next. The merchants of the capital, with a year's credit for sums now owing and continued credit for consignments, would all right themselves. They, however, are of the opinion that the commerce of the country is ruined, and that such extortions and persecutions will succeed the ones inaugurated by this Government that all must either leave the country, or that a foreign army of protection must be sent here.

We advise no American to invest in business here or elsewhere in Mexico at present. The Government cannot endure unless it changes its whole policy. If it insists upon the present policy the 60,000 foreigners in mercantile pursuits in this country had better at once pack up traps and bid *adios* to Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The difficulty between M. Dano and the Government has been regulated so that the former leaves to-night in company with the paroled Austrian and French troops. The United States Consul, it is rumored, intends to leave at once unless certain refused guarantees are granted soon. They will not grant them if they think that it will be the cause of Americans leaving their country. All of the capital, seemingly, appears to be in mourning for Maximilian; windows are kept closed, and but few go on the streets. The capital really appears to one as New-Orleans during a visitation of yellow fever, and as this same city seemed after the monster Marquez had distributed his *primera banda*.

Chiarini's circus company are nearly ready to begin performances. His horses were kept in pasture in the country during the siege, hence are in good working condition. Nothing is said about the opening of the theatres. None of the absent Ministers or Notables have been discovered by the Police. The passport system is still rigorously enforced. The current rumor is that Juarez will arrive here on Sunday next. It will be impossible to make a respectable demonstration on his arrival, on account of the feeling of disgust and shame the Mexican people feel in regard to the murder of Maximilian.

Col. Sangez, of the Republican army, arrived here from Queretaro last night. He saw the execution of Maximilian. He says, "When the Emperor came down to the Plaza, which was the one where the city refuse is thrown, he took a seat on a rude stone bench until after he had seen Gens. Mejia and Miramon shot and their bodies taken away. He then beckoned to Prince Salm Salm, who stood near him, to approach. He calmly requested this officer to give him 'a good cigar' in English. He lit the cigar and walked erectly and steadily to the low platform, which consisted of a few planks laid upon the deposits of outhouses, with which this square was covered. After asking the sergeant of the riflemen to do him the favor to aim directly at his heart, he seated himself upon the stool where but a few minutes before he had seen expire two brave Generals whom he loved. Casting away his cigar, he told them he was ready. Scarcely a minute afterward the clang of eighteen rifles was heard, and Maximilian was a corpse, without a shudder or a spasm. We had fought for years. We had suffered in campaigns, but there was not a Liberal officer or soldier, there was not a solitary spectator at that scene, who did not weep." "I do not know," said the narrator, "what my countrymen mean. All they seem to desire is blood! blood!! blood!!! I have seen it flowing in all the streets of Queretaro, and fairly loathed my land. I hesitated to return to my wife and children, whom I had not seen in four years, because I knew that the capital of my country was to be made as red with blood as was Queretaro."

The Liberals say his execution was demanded, in order to sustain the dignity of the Republic. But all honest men here think and say that it is a nettle crown and an infamous drama upon the pages of the history of the country. There have been little else but outrage, crime, and abuse, committed in this country for 60 years, but of all the black deeds in its history, this killing of Maximilian is the *blackest*. Of all the damnable crimes of rape, and violation of women, garrotting and robbing, this is the most damnable. They glory in it—that is, the office-holders of the day—but their time will be short.

OCCASIONAL.

"Minister Campbell's Note"—A Defiance to the United States—Letter from a Member of Juarez' Cabinet.

From El Pajaro Rojo, Mexico, June 25.

We had scarcely cast off the yoke of European intervention—thanks only to our own strength, our own courage, our own fidelity and our own republican pride—when called upon to repulse a new attempt at intervention on the part of the greatest Power on this continent.

It is true that this latter attempt does not show in the same light as the attempt made by the French, for it is certain that it comes from a friendly sisternation, whose interest in the preservation of our political existence is very great.

However, though the attempt be skillfully cloaked in diplomatic formulas, and though we look upon it as growing out of a feeling of kindness, it is evident that it is the intention of the American authorities to force precepts upon our own Government in relation to its internal politics, and coöperate in the exercise of rights which are the sole property of the nation.

Our feelings in the matter ought to be readily excited however insignificant the attack may seem, and however friendly the assailant may be, for the influence of a party coming from the other side of the sea is as baneful to the independence of Mexico as the influence coming from the other side of the Bravo.

The terms in which is couched Mr. Campbell's note dated April 15, and addressed to the "Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic," are not in strict unison with the circumspect and moderate style originally adhered to by the framers of friendly diplomatic documents. They seem the more imperious and high-sounding from the fact that the sentences comprised in the document can be regarded as constituting a warning uttered by a friendly nation.

If to the facts above stated be added the well-known precedent of the note of the Austrian Minister Wydenbruck, bearing the same date, our view of the affair will not be proved incorrect.

In that note are to be found the following phrases, the significance of which is apparent: "We hesitate less (said the Austrian Minister to Mr. Seward) to have recourse to you, because we not only have the utmost confidence in the friendship of the American Government, but because your Government *appears to have the right to ask Juarez to respect his prisoners of war, inasmuch as the greater part of the triumph of the Liberal Party in Mexico is due to the moral support of the American Government.*"

On the tenor of that sentence, and taking most to heart the words "appears to have the right to ask Jaurez, &c., &c.," Mr. Campbell, acting upon the instructions of Mr. Seward, sent a special bearer of dispatches with a note to our Government.

It will not now be said that we are deluded by phantoms and alarmed at trifles, when we raise our voice, as should the whole Mexican Press, and take up the pen with which we have defended day after day the independence of our country, during the struggle, to protest against the tone, the terms and the spirit of the document to which we allude as most unjustifiable and uncalled for.

If we were to allow such an incident to go by unheeded, confiding in the friendship of the people of the United States, to-morrow a similar communication would reach the Mexican Cabinet, suggesting the abolition of such and such commercial duties, under the pretext of *sympathy and civilisation*, and again another would be forwarded, exacting that certain concessions be accorded to the projectors of different enterprises, until finally the Mexican Republic would submit to the imperious guardianship of the United States, and bowing to a shameful surveillance, play the part of a school-boy threatened with the ferule.

No; the Government of the Republic has no motive, and is not compelled to occupy such a position. If in Europe and in Mexico our enemies have taken to task to make us lose our prestige, by repeating time and again that we have struggled and triumphed, thanks only to the United States, it is proper that the world should know that this asseveration is a vile calumny.

We cannot deny that the people of the United States have expressed an enduring sympathy for our cause. We cannot but recognize the moral influence which such a sympathy has had upon the solution of the Mexican question. Still, it is proper not to forget that the great American nation, by sympathizing with the cause of liberty which our country was defending with such heroism, favored its own cause in favoring the independence of the whole American continent. Besides, her assistance was confined to according Mexico the aid of her moral influence, and this was even less than might have been expected on the part of a nation that has proclaimed for its own interest and with so much fervor the inviolability of the Monroe doctrine.

Now we would ask: would the land of Washington have beheld with satisfaction the permanent establishment of a monarchy, under the rule of European powers, on the soil of Mexico? Would the American people have stood quietly by and hearkened to the shouts of buccaneers sent by France and Germany upon our frontiers, and seen, unmoved, the imperial banners floating over the boundary lines separating Mexico from the United States, while Imperial fleets were cruising in the gulf and American commerce was excluded from our ports? Was it not precisely at the thought of such perils that a wise President of the United States promulgated the Monroe Doctrine and counseled his people to oppose with obstinacy the intervention of Europe in affairs occurring in the New World?

We repeat, for the reasons above cited, we do not think we owe to the United States such a debt of gratitude that we should feel obliged to sacrifice to its repayment one of the most noble attributes of our sovereign power. Far from it. The sympathy of the United States appears to have been quite natural, and is to be considered an act of small assistance from a nation whose interests are identical with our own in a question affecting the interests of all the Republican States of America.

Then what right can warrant the Government of the United States in assuming the title of protector and savior, and in acting out the character by taking liberties that are incompatible with our dignity, absurd to a degree, when forming part of diplomatic intercourse, and intended to be injurious to our political independence?

It is well known that moral influence is the only assistance that North America has offered us. We know the result of each meeting held in the neighboring Republic, of each session of its Congress, of each act of its Government bearing upon the Mexican question; we know that Gen. Forey could not have marched against Puebla, had he not procured from the United States the thousands of mules required to draw his baggage trains and ammunition; we know that for a long time it was forbidden to export from our sister nation arms for those who were struggling for the Republic—the American Government having conceded this point to the Cabinet of the Tuilleries; we know that if the exportation of weapons was finally permitted, the consent of the Government was obtained on the payment of large sums of money, gathered by means of countless sacrifices; we know that ever since the fall of Richmond, and the defeat of the South, the American Government proclaimed aloud, that it would take no active part in the settlement of the Mexican question, as it had first to think of reconstructing its own States; finally we know how long and with what heroic strength the Republican party of Mexico struggled on, abandoned by the whole world. With all this knowledge, we can say, with pride and for the honor of our country, that we have triumphed by our own might, that the victory over European intervention was won by the sons of Mexico unaided, and that they have no occasion to remember neither the troops, nor the arms nor the money of our neighbors.

The speeches which the good friends of the Republic have delivered at banquets, have pleased us; and the resolutions adopted at certain popular meetings, the tears of ink shed at the news of our defeats, with the cries of indignation uttered by some writers, have afforded us some consolation; nevertheless we cannot but declare that all these demonstrations came not from the Government, and that they worked out no good results in the struggle in which we were engaged, whose only elements were guns, swords, ammunition and the faith and resolve that animated the hearts of our warriors, who were never once disheartened. This much said, let us examine into Mr. Campbell's note, and take into consideration his attempted exactions. What does the writer ask; how does he prefer his request, and in what character?

To begin with, according to his own confession, he holds his credentials as Minister to our Government, but has not presented them in accordance with the laws of diplomacy; he cannot, therefore, be looked upon as an official character. It would have been proper to communicate the intentions of the Washington Cabinet through the medium of the Mexican agent accredited as the representative of the Government of Mexico in the United States.

However, admitting the validity of the note, despite the irregularity of the proceeding, let us peruse its contents. Mr. Campbell says:

"The Government of the United States has observed with much satisfaction the withdrawal of the French expeditionary forces in Mexico and the advance of the armies of the Constitutional Government. The satisfaction has been recently disturbed by the report it has received in regard to the severity practiced on the prisoners of war taken by your armies at Zacatecas. Its fears, too, have been thereby excited that in the event of the capture of the Prince Maximilian and the forces under him this severity might be repeated." Then follow "worse paragraphs," to which we refer the reader, that he may, like ourselves, grow indignant at their tenor. Certain it is that the tone of the letter is not such as one would expect to find in a communication addressed to a friendly Government; the style is far more adapted to an ill-humored pedagogue chiding an erring pupil than to a diplomatist.

We cannot, however, omit inserting the closing lines of the letter, which run thus:

"The Government instructs me to make known to President Juarez, promptly and earnestly, its desire, that in case of the capture of the Prince Maximilian and his supporters they may receive the humane treatment accorded by civilized nations to prisoners of war."

This paragraph needs no comment. It is a decree in all its transparence and bitterness, without any attempt on the part of Mr. Campbell to embody it in a friendly and courteous sentence. Ah! we who have exposed our lives not to see ourselves treated thus by Frenchmen and tyrants, we suffer at reading this.

We have always believed, and now believe, more than ever, that the time is passed when foreign Ministers are to be allowed to use such feudal expressions when communicating with our Government, and uttering a threat in the first phrase. We believe that a nation that has fought like ours has acquired the right to be respected by the powerful, when she herself is a Power. We believe that we are now in a period of greatness and majesty, and that we must reply to others in the same tone in which they address us, and greet with a smile of disdain the threats that last year made us tremble and give explanations.

What! the American Government has been disturbed by the executions of the filibusters captured at San Jacinto? The emotion is rather untimely. We cannot share its tender feelings because the land the filibusters invaded is our own country; because the invaders sacrificed during their piratical war our own brothers; because our dearest interests would be imperiled if they went unpunished.

The Government of the United States, as an unimpassioned looker on, has been disturbed by our massacres and our misfortunes. We who are actors in this drama have a different feeling in the matter.

Will our justice stem the current of the sympathy of the Government? The time would be well suited for such a loss. We could dispense with its sympathy as we dispensed with that of the whole world during five years.

Will civilized nations, on that account, cease to esteem the Mexican Republic? Which civilized nations are those? The European monarchies? What care we for the hatred of the infamous monarchies to which we are indebted for intervention, the horrors of war, and the Empire of Maximilian? What can their hatred bring upon us that it has not brought us already? And to what fear can it give rise in the future? What action did those civilized nations take when they heard of the butcheries perpetrated by French court-martials, of the destruction of whole cities by fire, and when they beheld the scaffold erected as a consequence of the law of October 3?

Indeed, what say we of civilized nations? Where was the United States Government, and what was it doing to mitigate the punishment of prisoners, when the unfortunate republicans of Mexico were being barbarously massacred during the war by those in whose behalf that same Government now appeals to our clemency?

The truth is that it was not then in communication with the Empire. Was it not discussing some measures with the Emperor of Austria, the usurper's brother, or with the Emperor of the French, his lord and tutor?

Ah! the Government of Washington, with its power, its strength, its *prestige*, did nothing in behalf of the martyr Republic, and allowed its heroes to be called bandits and men of rank to be branded as executioners. And now, that the valiant Republic has risen conquering, now that fate and the heroism of its soldiers have placed in its power pirates and traitors, now that national justice, morality and the grief of a nation that has suffered so much demand that a just punishment be meted out to those men to whom our own soldiers can justly give the name of bandits. Now our clemency is invoked in their behalf, now we are threatened with hatred, now they prate of civilization and claim impunity for those European adventurers who were the mercenaries of a despot with the sole mission to kill Mexicans.

They say to us that we must throw open our sanctuary of justice, that a magistrate of the United States may take his seat on the bench, in order that we may lay at his feet our sacred laws. This, that the American magistrate, to whom it matters not what we have endured, may set free in cool blood the usurpers, the filibusters and five hundred traitors to their country, who have drenched the land which gave them birth with gore.

This would not be absurd but ridiculous, and if our victories have raised us to a higher place in the opinion of the civilized world, one single act of weakness of the kind would make us lose the position we have conquered.

The punishment of the guilty ones is the private and inalienable right of a nation. In matters of internal legislation, no right of action should be conceded to others, whether friends or brothers.

What would the American Government say if we were to demand that Jefferson Davis and his accomplices be decapitated; founding our claims on the fact that the Secessionists took care to recognize the Empire, sympathize with the European interventionists and made war upon the Mexican Republicans? We should like to see the objections of Mr. Seward.

The United States must have had a poor idea of Mexican dignity to have ever conceived the idea of wielding any influence over our internal politics. Our Government must be just. Its energy in the late struggle is a sufficient guarantee of the energy it will display in this its hour of victory. Educated and free nations, notwithstanding the assurance of Mr. Campbell, salute our triumph with enthusiasm.

The laws of the nation must form an inviolable code, and the governing citizens must make it a rule of conduct to bow to them. The nation, meantime, is confident and hopeful.

IGNACIO M. ALTAMIRANO.

June 2, 1867.

Maximilian's Soldiers to be Sent Home.

New-Orleans, La., Thursday, July 11.

The Austrians from Maximilian's army, in this city, are supported by the Austrian Government, which has also chartered a vessel to convey its subjects from New-Orleans, Mobile, Havana and Vera Cruz to Trieste.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, July 11.

A telegram to the *Whig*, from Lynchburgh, says a general meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was held there to-day. The meeting was divided, one assemblage passing resolutions denouncing the consolidation with the Southside and Norfolk Railroad, and the other adopting resolutions protesting against any legal measures being taken to defeat the consolidation. The consolidation meeting represented nearly 4,000 shares.

A Republican meeting was held on the square this evening and was addressed by Dr. Sterling, who cautioned the negroes against insisting on social equality. Mr. Danver also spoke.

Two Boys Drowned while Bathing at Hartford.

Hartford, Conn., Thursday, July 11.

Gilbert Griswold, aged 13 years, only son of J. W. Griswold, jeweler, of this city, and Duncan Starr, of Middletown, 18 years of age, an apprentice to Mr. Griswold, were drowned about 5 o'clock this evening, while bathing in the Connecticut River, under the bridge, on East Hartford side. Starr got out beyond his depth, and called for help. Griswold went to his assistance, and both were drowned. The bodies have been recovered.

Registration in Louisiana.

New-Orleans, Thursday, July 11.

Gen. Sheridan, in special orders No. 85, orders the Board of Registers to at once select suitable persons to act as Commissioners of Election. Three persons are to be elected in each precinct, whose names are to be submitted to the supervising officers for approval. In order to accommodate the largely increased number of voters, two days will be given to voting. The Boards of Registers are ordered to proceed at once to make up [illegible]

THE HISTORY OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

II.

In our first article on this subject we traced the course of diplomacy on this subject down to the signing of the CONVENTION OF LONDON by the representatives of England, France and Spain. In pursuance of the engagements thus entered into, on the 8th, 10th and 12th of December, 1861, the Spanish fleet of fourteen frigates arrived at Vera Cruz, and on the 17th landed 3,000 troops, and took possession, without opposition, of the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa in the name of the allied Powers. The entire force of Spain was 7,000 men. The French soon after arrived with 2,500, and the English with barely 700. The Spanish commander immediately issued a proclamation to the people of Vera Cruz, announcing that the Spanish troops had come to avenge Spanish wrongs, but making no mention of the allied forces, of which omission Earl RUSSELL subsequently made complaint.

On the 10th of January, 1862, the allied Commissioners issued a proclamation to the Mexican people, ostensibly to apprize them of their "intentions" in coming to their country. "The faith of treaties," said this document, "broken by the various governments which have succeeded one another in your country, the personal safety of our countrymen continually menaced, have made this expedition necessary and inevitable." "Those deceive you," the Commissioners added, "who would have you believe that behind demands as just as they are legitimate are hidden plans of conquest, of restoration, or of intervention in your policy and administration." They demanded, on behalf of the nations they represented, credit for more noble, elevated and generous motives. But they said that while they came to seek satisfaction for outrages inflicted upon them, they had also a "higher interest, and one that has more general and beneficent consequences. They come to stretch a friendly hand to a people on whom Providence has showered all its gifts, and whom they see with grief wasting their strength and destroying their vitality under the violent action of civil war and perpetual convulsions." This, they protested, was the truth, uttered not as a menace, but for their encouragement. "*It is for you exclusively*," they added, "*for you, without the intervention of foreigners*, to constitute yourselves in a solid and permanent manner." And they were invited to "listen to the voice of the allies, the anchor of salvation in the dreadful tempest before which they were being driven," and to "intrust themselves with the greatest confidence to their good faith and upright intentions, and to "fear nothing from restless and unquiet spirits who might present themselves."

The language of this address was intentionally vague. But the Commissioners sent to President JUAREZ, who was unanimously recognized by them as the head of the Republic, a joint note dated Jan. 14, inclosing the separate demands made by each Government upon that of Mexico, and requiring immediate redress. They added that, besides thus insisting upon redress for wrongs and guarantees against their recurrence, they had also thought it desirable to "offer a friendly hand" to the Mexican people and to "endeavor to save without humiliating them." They deemed it time that "disorder and anarchy in Mexico should give place to a normal state of things founded on respect for the laws and for the rights of foreigners as well as of citizens." "The Mexican people," they added, "have an existence of their own: they possess their own history and nationality. The three allied nations cannot, therefore, be suspected of desiring to attack the independence of Mexico: the rank that they occupy in Europe, the loyalty of which they have always given proofs, should place them above such a suspicion. We are come here to be witnesses, and, if necessary, protectors of the regeneration of Mexico: we come to aid in her settled reorganization, *without wishing to interfere in any way in her form of government or in her internal organization.* It rests with Mexico alone to judge what are the institutions that suit her, and what are those which are best adapted to her own wants and to the civilization of the nineteenth century. We can point out to the Mexican people the course that will certainly lead them to prosperity. Only they must enter upon this course without foreign intervention and in obedience to their own inspirations."

To this note, which was presented by three officers of the allied army to President JUAREZ, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republican Government, MANUEL DOBLADO, returned an answer on the 23d of January, in which he informed them that, as all the States of the Mexican Confederation were in obedience to the Central Government, the support of an armed force was not necessary, "either for consolidating the existing Government or for obtaining justice in the international questions which were pending." If the country were in the condition which it traversed in August, 1860, perhaps the armed assistance of the allies would not be repugnant, but now it would only disturb the peace which had been established. The Mexican government felt sure that the allies, finding this to be the state of affairs, would return to their country and bear witness that the great work of pacification had been accomplished. In regard to the pending claims of the allied nations, the Mexican Government was disposed to enter into agreements for the full satisfaction of their just demands, and the representatives of the allied Powers were invited to proceed to Orizaba, with a guard of two thousand men, to meet and confer with Commissioners from the Mexcan Government upon all these pending questions. The Minister suggested that while these conferences were proceeding it would be proper for the allies to reembark their forces at Vera Cruz, in order that the concessions which the Mexican Government might make should not seem to have been wrung from them by force of arms.

This response was regarded by the British Minister, Mr. WYKE, as eminently hopeful, and in communicating it to his Government he indulged in expressions of great confidence that the difficulties with Mexico were approaching a solution. So strong were his hopes that on the 31st of January he suspended the order for seizing Mexican ports on the Pacific coast. It was deemed important, however, by all the allies that as the sickly season was approaching, all the troops should leave Vera Cruz for a more healthy region; and accordingly, on the 2d of February they addressed a note to the Foreign Minister informing him of the necessity they would be under toward the middle of the month of "marching to Orizaba and Jalapa," where they hoped to meet with a "sincerely amicable reception." To this, on the 6th, DOBLADO replied, refusing permission for the advance, unless they could first settle, with greater precision, the basis of proceedings which should make their intentions known; thus far, he said, they had only announced "friendly but indefinite promises, whose real object nobody unravels." He offered, however, to send a Commissioner to settle such a basis in conjunction with a Commissioner on behalf of the allies. The allies replied, that their purpose could not be changed and that the troops would advance. But in order to remove unjust suspicions of the good faith of the allied Powers, they had authorized Gen. PRIM to meet M. DOBLADO, or his representative, on the 19th of February, for mutual explanations.

The interview took place on the day designated at Soledad, M. DOBLADO attending in person, and Gen. PRIM, in the next succeeding conference of the allied Commissioners, gave a highly interesting account of its incidents. The Mexican Minister, who impressed him as a sincere, intelligent and superior person, gave him a very full and frank exposition of the condition of the country and of the difficulties under which the Government labored. Foremost among them was the independence of the States whose Governors refuse to obey the orders of the central authority, and of the existence of numerous parties devoted to war and violence, by which alone they thrive; and who are hostile, therefore, to any measures which the Government may take for the consolidation of its power and the pacification of the country. The arrival and landing of a foreign force without any formal declaration of war, had created great excitement in the country, which had made it still more difficult for the Government to conduct affairs with the moderation requisite in the emergency. They desired a pacific solution, and thought it would easily be reached if the allies would take into consideration what was due to the Republic, and not force it to a sacrifice of its dignity. It was important that they should have time to satisfy the nation that the allies came with no hostile intentions against the independence of the country, and to silence the rumors which had been circulated and widely believed that France sought the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, and that Spain desired to reëstablish her old dominion there. If the allies would give satisfactory assurances on these points,—inasmuch as the object of the expedition was to demand reparation for injuries and the fulfillment of treaties, and as the Government of Mexico, declining as unnecessary the help so benevolently offered for the establishment of "peace and order," was ready to do whatever might be just, he saw no reason why friendly relations might not be preserved. But, before entering upon the general negotiations, it was important to settle some preliminary basis which would render the presence of foreign troops acceptable to the country. Gen. PRIM responded to these declarations by disavowing, with emphasis, all thought of imposing on Mexico a form of government contrary to the wishes of the country. He said that, as all the allied Commissioners represented nations governed by constitutional monarchies, they naturally would recommend, if their counsel were asked, that form of government as the best,—"but in no way," said he, "will we attempt to force on the country our ideas and opinions." "I repelled," says Gen. PRIM, "most energetically the absurd supposition that the Spanish Government had the most remote pretension to rule this country. I gave the most formal assurances that the independence and integrity *of the Republic* would be respected; and I stated to Gen. DOBLADO that the present Administration possessed unequivocal proofs of our having regulated our conduct in accordance with what was agreed on in the Convention of London, namely, in not interfering in the internal policy of the country and *in treating with the established Government*, which has not any ground of complaint against us, since in our relations with it we have taken into consideration all that was due to it." Further conversations ensued of the same general tenor, and the conference resulted in an agreement upon *six* articles as the preliminaries of negotiation,—which afterward came to be known as the Convention of Soledad, and which were, in substance, as follows:

1. "As the Constitutional Government which at present rules in the Mexican Republic, has made known to the Commissioners of the Allied Powers that it is not in want of the help that they have so benevolently offered to the Mexican people, since it possesses in itself the elements of strength and of public opinion sufficient to preserve itself against any intestine revolt whatever, the allies from this time enter into negotiations in order to adjust all the claims that they have to make in the name of their respective nations."

2. Accordingly, and protesting, as do protest the representatives of the allied Powers that *they will attempt nothing against the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the territory of the Republic*, the negotiations will be opened in Orizaba, to which city will repair the Commissioners and two of the Ministers of the Government of the Republic; except in the case that by common consent it should be arranged to name representatives delegated by both parties.

3. During the negotiations the allied forces will occupy the towns of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehuacan.

4. If the negotiations should be broken off the allied forces will retire from said towns and place themselves behind the fortifications garrisoned by the Mexican army, *i. e.* on the Vera Cruz side; and

5. The hospitals of the allies would remain under the protection of the American nation.

6. The day on which the allied troops were to begin their advance, the Mexican flag should be hoisted in Vera Cruz.

To this agreement, as the basis of negotiation, all the Commissioners agreed without modification, and affixed their signatures. It received immediately afterward the signature of President JUAREZ and his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and thus became binding as a rule of conduct upon all the parties concerned. The allied troops at once commenced their march to the points designated for the conference, and the English, who were the last, arrived on the 10th of April.

The allied expedition to Mexico received from this agreement at Soledad a precise definition and limitation which, if adhered to, must control its action and define its character. The somewhat vague language of the Convention of London had given rise to criticism and suggested doubts in the public mind, which the proclamation issued by the Commissioners, on landing at Vera Cruz, had not wholly satisfied. All three of the Governments had been steady and emphatic in disavowing all thought or purpose of interfering in any way with the internal administration of Mexican affairs. M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, embraced every opportunity of assuring the British Government that *France would certainly not attempt to impose any government whatever upon the Mexican people.* The Spanish Government not only disavowed such intentions in general terms, but was still more specific in pledging its resolute opposition to any such project, and the British Government not only repeated these disavowals on its own behalf, but was vigilant and active in its efforts to detect and thwart such designs on the part of its allies. The Convention of Soledad applied a test to the sincerity of these disclaimers. It was in strict conformity with the professions and protestations of each and all of the allied Powers. All that remained was to see whether they would all act upon the principles and within the limits which it imposed.

In that Convention the three Powers, through their Commissioners, had agreed, not only as among themselves, but with the Government of Mexico, to the following propositions:

1. That the Government of JUAREZ was the constitutional and the *de facto* Government of the Mexican Republic.

2. They accepted its declaration that it had all the elements of strength and public order, and acquiesced, therefore, in its declining the help they had offered.

3. They entered, accordingly, into formal negotiations *with that Government* for the adjustment of all the claims their respective nations had upon Mexico, and fixed upon the place, time and manner in which these negotiations should be carried on.

4. And they renewed, in the most solemn form, their protestation that they would attempt nothing against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Mexican Republic.

As the Mexican Government had left little doubt of its intention to concede all the just demands of the allied Powers, it was reasonably certain under existing circumstances that peace would be preserved. Two incidents had occurred, during the interval since the landing at Vera Cruz, of some importance in this connection. When it was agreed, on the 17th of January, that a joint note presenting an *ultimatum* should be addressed to President JUAREZ, it was intended that a paper embracing the separate claims of each nation should be inclosed, and these papers were accordingly drawn up. (1.) The British demand was that the Mexican Government should give security for the fulfillment of the stipulations of all existing Conventions,—that the $660,000 forcibly taken from the British Legation, and the $279,000 due of the money taken from the conducta at Laguene Seca, should be repaid with interest; that the moneys owing to the bondholders, and withheld under the law of July 17, should be repaid; that British agents should be placed in the Custom-houses, with power to secure a just distribution of the receipts among the creditors, and that all outstanding claims should be liquidated and paid as soon as possible. (2) The Spanish Minister demanded satisfaction for the expulsion from Mexico of her Minister PACHECO, the fulfillment of the Mon-Almonte treaty, indemnity for wrongs inflicted on Spanish subjects, and the payment of $40,000 for the Spanish bark *Conception*, seized by the Mexicans. (3) The French demanded the payment of $12,000,000 as the assumed amount of the total French demands, and the payment of the full sum of the Jecker claim—$15,000,000, with sundry other satisfactions of a minor kind. The English and Spanish Commissioners refused to sustain these demands, especially the Jecker claim, as being exorbitant and unreasonable: and this refusal led to the postponement of these specific demands until the meeting of the Commission at Orizaba.

The second incident referred to grew out of the arrival at Vera Cruz, on the 27th of January, of MIRAMON, the exiled chief of the reactionary party, in the English packet, with Padre MIRANDA and other notorious adherents of the same cause, all under false names, who had returned to take part in the civil commotions which were expected to follow the intervention of the allied Powers. At the instance of the English Minister, and with the assent of the Spanish Commissioner, but against the advice of the French, MIRAMON was arrested and sent back to Havana. This action was approved by the English Government, on the ground that to permit MIRAMON to proceed to Mexico, to prosecute hostility to the Government, would have been a violation of the spirit of the London Convention.

These differences had been so far surmounted as to permit the continuance of negotiations and the conclusion of the Convention of Soledad. In pursuance of that Convention the English, Spanish and French troops had advanced to Orizaba, Cordova and Tehuacan, and a meeting of the Commissioners had been appointed at the first-named place, when the French Vice Admiral, JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, one of the French Commissioners, astounded his colleagues by declaring his withdrawal from the stipulations of the Convention of Soledad and his purpose to withdraw the French troops behind the line of fortifications. He gave no reason for this sudden change of purpose, except that "unlooked-for incidents had occurred which essentially modified the state of things which led to the Convention of Soledad." In a letter to Gen. DOBLADO, of March 26, Admiral JURIEN announced his purpose to withdraw, giving as a reason the probability that the result of the Orizaba Conferences "might prove less favorable than there has hitherto been ground to expect." But the explanation of this movement was speedily afforded.

H. J. R.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Copy of the Measure as it Passed the House.

The following is a copy of the Reconstruction Bill as it passed the House:

In the Senate of the United States. July 9, 1867. Read the first and second times.

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed on the 2d day of March, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the 2d day of March, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, in the year 1867, that the Governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were illegal and void; and that thereafter said Governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the authority of Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said acts to which this is a supplement shall be construed to authorize the officer assigned to the command of any military district under said acts, whenever he shall deem it necessary to the due performance of his duties under said acts, to remove or suspend from office any municipal or State officer or person exercising authority under or by virtue of any so-called State Government existing in his district; and the said officer so assigned to command as aforesaid is hereby empowered to appoint another person in the stead of the officer or person so removed, if he shall deem proper so to do; and, whenever he may deem it necessary as aforesaid, to prohibit, suspend, or set aside any act or proceeding of any such State or municipal government, or any act or thing done under or by virtue of its authority; and all acts heretofore done by any such officer in accordance herewith shall be deemed valid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Boards of Registration of the several military districts established by the acts to which this is supplementary shall admit to registration only such persons as they deem entitled to be registered by the acts aforesaid. They shall not regard the taking of the oath prescribed in the act of March 23, 1867, conclusive evidence of the right of the person taking it to be registered, but *prima facie* only, and may receive such evidence under oath relating thereto as they may deem proper, either from the person applying to be registered or others, and either of the members of said Boards is hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations and examine witnesses touching the right of any person to be registered. Said Boards of Registration may strike from the list of voters the name of any one already registered, who, in their judgment, improperly took the oath prescribed in the acts to which this is supplementary, or was not entitled by said acts to be registered. Record evidence shall not be required by said Boards to prove participation in the rebellion, but parol evidence shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such participation; and said Boards of Registration shall not be bound or governed in their action by any opinion of any officer of the United States Government; *Provided*, That the right of any person to be registered as a legal voter shall in no respect be changed or affected by virtue of any pardon granted to such person by the President of the United States for participation in the rebellion.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no civil Court of the United States or of any State shall have jurisdiction of any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, against any such district commander, or any officer or person acting by his authority, for or on account of the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this act or the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no district commander shall be relieved from the command assigned to him under the aforesaid acts, unless the Senate shall have first advised and consented thereto, or unless by sentence of court-martial he shall be cashiered or dismissed from the army, or in arrest for an offence punishable by dismissal from the army, or disqualified by sickness for the performance of his duties.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for the completion of the registration of persons properly qualified to vote may be extended by orders of the said several district commanders to any day prior to the first day of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons who shall prevent or attempt to prevent or obstruct the execution of this act or either of the acts to which this act is supplementary, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisoned one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Passed the House of Representatives July 9, 1867.

Attest: EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk.

A FAMILY SWEPT SUDDENLY AWAY.—The Rochester *Democrat* records a sad case of mortality in a neighboring village. A man named FREEMAN, with his wife and three children, lately arrived at Penfield, from England, and took up his residence with a relative. Mrs. FREEMAN was taken ill soon after her arrival, and died three days after—on the 17th of June. On the last day of June one of the children died; on the 1st of July another one, and on the 6th the third and last child expired. Mr. FREEMAN finds himself in a land of strangers bereft of his entire family, four having died in three weeks. The disease was called typhoid fever, but is now spoken of as the black measles.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Betrayal of Mosquera by Santos Acosta.

Prosecution of the War in Magdalena by Lopez.

The Commercial Tax—Letter from Secretary Seward.

CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION IN PERU.

The steamship *Arizona*, which left Aspinwall on the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Panama Railroad Company	$13,860	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$121,677
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	65,700	Moritz Meyer	44,805
Eugene Kelly & Co.	42,000	Lees & Waller	342,971
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	62,047	S. L. Isaacs & Asch.	509
		Lanman & Kemp	620
		Total	$700,112

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Particulars of the Capture and Imprisonment of Mosquera—The Tax on Foreign Merchants.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 3, 1867.

We are still without any regular mails from Bogota, but several letters have reached Panama, professing to give the veritable particulars of the capture and imprisonment of the "Gran-General-President MOSQUERA." Of course, the color of these accounts is much biased by the party predilections of the writers; but it is quite evident that the new President does not find as plain sailing on the revolutionary waters as he expected. In the first place, the manner in which President MOSQUERA was deprived of the chieftainship does not carry with it any odor of constitutionality or law. He was not, as the law contemplates, charged before the Supreme Court or other legal tribunal, with overriding or subverting the laws, and given a solemn hearing and trial; but was violently seized, as conspirators seize, in the dead of night and in bed, and thence hurried to prison. In the second place, Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA was not the "Crown Prince," but only her presumptive to the throne, Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ, now in Europe, being the first *designado*. In the third place, Gen. RIASCOS, of the State of Magdalena, claims to be President of the Republic by right of priority, as one of the *designados*, in having first declined to accede to the "Dictatorship" of MOSQUERA, and is issuing edicts, *decretos* and *proclamos* as President of the Republic, as though ACOSTA did not exist. But, above all, the people are beginning to complain that MOSQUERA has been unfairly dealt with—sold out by his own officers—and that if he was egotistical, self-willed, addicted to "fuss and feathers," and somewhat despotic, he had served the cause of liberty and progress from his youth, which SANTOS ACOSTA, RIASCOS and the others have not, particularly; so that a reaction is plainly in progress, and some fine morning ACOSTA may find himself in the Observatory and guarded by MOSQUERA's or some other General's bayonets.

A letter published in the *Mercantile Chronicle* of Panama, "from a person of standing," apparently interlarded a little by the editor, gives the only particulars we have yet received of the manner of MOSQUERA's betrayal, and so I will quote it:

> "It appears that SANTOS ACOSTA only received the appointment of the rank of General-in-Chief in the army of the Dictator about the 11th or 12th of May, but many of his friends knew from the first what ACOSTA's plan was, and that he accepted the appointment simply in order the better to effect his object and "save the cause of the Constitution." Various plans were, it seems, concerted how best to secure the Dictator, among others was the horrible one, attributed to the *golgotas*, of assassinating MOSQUERA in the street. This villanous conception did not receive general support and consequently, for the credit of the country, was not carried out. Ultimately, after many plans had been proposed and discarded, the following was adopted and, as it turned out, with success:
>
> At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 23d May, ALDANA, SANTO DOMINGO, PEREZ, ZAPATA, DELGADO, and some other youthful heroes of Bogota, appeared at the door of the palace; whereupon the officer on guard, who had already been brought over, withdrew the sentry and permitted the entrance of the unwelcome 'deputation.' On reaching the bedroom of the Dictator they found the Old Lion fast asleep, and when he was awakened, Col. DELGADO, who had hold of his hands, said to him 'Gen. MOSQUERA, you are arrested in the name of the Republic.' When the success of the plot become known, there was delirious excitement in the city. A salute of 21 guns was fired, bands of music paraded the streets, *vivas* rent the air, and so forth.
>
> MOSQUERA was held a prisoner in the palace for two days, and on May 25 was translated to the Observatory, which has the repute of being a safe place; and there the old veteran is kept strictly guarded by *cachacos*. When the Ex-Dictator was conducted from one prison to the other, he had to pass before the army and to proceed through a vast throng of over 10,000 people who, although they contemplated the scene with satisfaction, did not insult the prisoner. The Conservative organ even confesses that much.
>
> Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA at first received the cordial support of the Conservatives. A battalion of five hundred volunteers, all *conservadores*, was organized in Bogota, under the command of their party leaders, pledged to stand by the new Administration. Since then, however, a perceptible reaction has set in, and the enthusiastic furor of the Conservative Party generally in favor of the "Liberal" SANTOS ACOSTOS and his *confreres* has considerably waned. The florid proclamation of ACOSTA, at first so well received, proves on dissection to be not so very complimentary to the Conservatives. In fact, party feeling, even on such an occasion, must peep out. In the document under notice, the Conservatives are actually termed a vanquished party, and the hint is conveyed in no ambiguous manner that their salvation as a party is only to be insured by rallying around him (ACOSTA.) and giving a vigorous support to the new order of things! Such talk as that could not otherwise than occasion great umbrage, and the sting still rankles in the sensitive Conservative mind. In consequence, the moral support now accorded to SANTOS ACOSTA by the Conservatives is anything but vigorous, though there is as yet no open defection."

The Magdalena River has been closed by the troubles in the interior and on the coast, near its mouth, for the past two or three months, so we have heard nothing from our Minister, Mr. SULLIVAN, since he left Panama. The mail to-night or to-morrow, however, may bring something from him.

RIASCOS, as one of our President's, has issued a decree taking away the patents of MOSQUERA's steamers as war vessels; but the Captain of the *Colombia*, who is an American confederate, does not care to "give up the ship." On the other hand, the British Captain, who commanded the other, the *Bolivia*, of four guns, has sold out to the Governor of Panama, got his mess of pottage and gone home. In the meantime the Consuls (except the French) resident at Santa Martha have protested against the blockade of that port by the *Colombia*, as follows:

SANTA MARTHA, June 15, 1867.

It having come to the knowledge of the undersigned members of the Consular body, resident in this city, that the steamer *Colombia*, under your command, has prevented the entrance into this port of several merchant vessels bearing a foreign flag, we have thought fit and consider it our duty, so as to avoid greater mischief to commerce, to address you the present communication with the view of convincing you that your proceedings are altogether irregular, considering the actual political situation of this Republic.

Granted that Gen. RUDECINDO LOPEZ issued at Barranquilla, on the 18th of May last, a decree declaring the port of Santa Martha in a state of blockade, and closed it to commerce for all purposes of exportation and importation; but, subsequent to the publication of said decree, the political circumstances of the country have undergone a complete and material change.

If Gen LOPEZ wishes to establish a blockade of this port, we must say that we do not believe that it can be decreed by his own will, and only in virtue of an order to that effect from the President of the Colombian Union; as now when you make, or pretend to make effective the decree of Gen. LOPEZ, the undersigned are informed, and so certainly must you yourself be as well by the *Official Register* of Bogota, of a law passed by the Federal Congress extinguishing the naval force, and providing that the President now accidentally exercising Executive authority do withdraw, in fulfillment of such law, the manifests of all Colombian ships of war. And, lastly, the undersigned have come to the knowledge of the fact that the Executive Federal power, assumed since the 23d of May by Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA, according to the accompanying proclamation, has ordered the steamer *Colombian* to be placed at the disposal and under the orders of the State Government of Magdalena, resident in this city.

We presume that you are in ignorance of the facts which we have stated above. Upon any other understanding we must only suppose that the steamer of which you are the commander is not a Colombian vessel, but a ship sailing the seas without a manifest and without a flag, subject to no Government whatever, and, consequently, we have no recourse but to warn our respective Governments against the acts you have performed, or may perform, as the acts of a pirate, because a ship of war without dependence on, or commands from a constituted authority, whether it be right or wrong, is in reality but a general enemy of civilization.

We hope, then, Captain, that after you are made acquainted with the facts and statements contained in the present note, which will be delivered to you by the commander of the British gunboat *Dolphin*, you will no longer continue harassing foreign commerce borne to this friendly port by foreign vessels against whose ingress and egress we do not believe in the existence of any legally authorized blockade.

Signed by the Consuls of Hamburg, Italy, United States, and the Vice-Consul of Great Britain.

Gen. R. LOPEZ, who commands in the interest of MOSQUERA in the State of Magdalena, refuses to recognize either RIASCOS or ACOSTA, and is carrying on the war with great vigor. At last accounts he was recruiting men at Carthegena for transportation to Magdalena.

It is generally expected that the revolution will last a long time, and many anticipate a general breaking up of the Republic, as no two States seem to be agreed, except perhaps the States of Panama and Magdalena.

In Panama the Governor seems to be extremely active against the Mosqueristas, although there is not so much recruiting as usual. His attempts to aid the Governor of Magdalena did not succeed very well, as the *Colombia* seized his first vessel with arms dispatched to Santa Martha, and is on the strict watch for others.

No attempt to enforce the war tax on foreigners has yet been made, though an advance of three months on the old taxes has been collected from the merchants, foreign as well as native, in Panama. In Aspinwall the American merchants, by advice of the Consul, declined to pay. I send you an important letter from Mr. SEWARD on the subject, in answer to one from the Consul at Aspinwall, which I find in the Panama papers:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1867.

To Peter J. Sullivan, Esq., Minister Resident of the United States in the Republic of Colombia, and to the several Consuls and Consular Agents of the United States in the Republic of Colombia:

Dispatches have been received from the Minister Resident and from Consuls of the United States in the Republic of Colombia. From these dispatches it appears that the President of the United States of Colombia has dissolved the National Congress and proclaimed the Republic to be in a condition of civil war. Civil war is here understood to be actually existing in that country. Official information has been received that the authorities of the State of Panama, one of the constituted States of the Republic of Colombia, are actually levying and demanding extraordinary taxes from the citizens of that State, including all domiciled United States citizens, with the acknowledged purpose of using the revenues thus obtained in carrying on war against the hitherto recognized authorities of the Federal Government of that Republic. The Department is further advised that not only are such taxes demanded, but the payment thereof, although they are levied for a future period, is required in advance. United States citizens who are menaced with this extraordinary taxation have applied to this Government for protection against the same.

Citizens of the United States domiciled in the State of Panama, and within the Republic of Colombia, have no lawful exemption from ordinary and equal taxes which are levied in a constitutional manner, and for constitutional purposes, by the authorities of the Federal or State Governments of that country. It is by no means clear, however, that such domiciled United States citizens can legally or justly be subjected to the payment of extraordinary taxes or contributions to the Government of a State for the purpose of resisting, and as it would seem, absolutely overthrowing the Federal Union of Colombia, to which Government the United States are bound to guarantee a constitutional control, regulated by treaty with the United States, of the international railroad transit across the Isthmus of Panama. At the same time the civil war which has been proclaimed in Colombia is manifestly imperfectly developed, at least it is very imperfectly understood here.

The Government of the United States desires to maintain peaceful relations with the United States of Colombia. Moreover the United States do not desire to embarrass the independent action of this Republic by recognizing prematurely and unnecessarily any belligerent parties or powers there. On the other hand the United States are not now prepared to admit that the complaints of the United States citizens in Panama before mentioned are without just foundation in the treaty which exists between the two countries, the Constitution of Colombia and the laws of nations.

The voluntary payment of taxes to the State of Panama for the purpose of carrying on war against the Republic of Colombia might embarrass the United States in the fulfillment of the treaty obligations to the Republic of Colombia, while it would seem likely to compromise the just claims of those citizens upon that Republic for protection and redress.

For the present, therefore, and until further direction shall be given by this department, United States citizens resident in the State of Panama may decline to pay such taxes and contributions as are above described, except under protest. If payment shall be enforced by the authorities of Panama, they will file their protests with the United States Consuls, by whom such protests will be immediately transmitted to the Minister Resident of the United States, if he is conveniently accessible, then directly to the department.

When the character of the conflict shall be more fully known, the determination of this Government upon the question submitted to it will be promptly made, and such proceedings will, in any case, be adopted as shall conform to treaty obligations, while they shall fully protect the citizens of the United States in their just and lawful rights.

Only such blockades as shall be duly proclaimed and maintained by adequate force, in conformity to the law of nations, will be observed and respected by the United States. The naval authorities of the United States, in the waters of Colombia, will be expected to exercise vigilance during the continuance of the civil war, conferring with the United States Minister Resident, in preventing any obstruction of the inter-oceanic transit or any unlawful violence to the citizens of the United States.

The Minister and the Consuls will make the contents of this dispatch known to the Federal and State authorities of Colombia. A copy of the same has been delivered to the Minister Plenipotentiary from that Republic, residing at Washington.

W. H. SEWARD.

Just as the train is leaving this afternoon, we have a report very current that Gov. OLARTE will declare, to-morrow, the State of Panama independent. If he does, we shall need active foreign protection at once.

An accident happened at Aspinwall, last week, by which Purser COOK, of the Liverpool steamship *American*, lost his life. The first officer of the steamer, the Surgeon, Mr. BUTLER, the London lawyer who came out to take evidence before the Commission at Aspinwall in the *European* nitro-glycerine suit, and one or two others went to take a sail, at about 4 P. M., in one of the steamer's boats. In an hour after they were capsized by a squall, and clung to the gunwale of the boat, in a bay full of sharks, till 9:50 at night, when the Captain of the steamer, who was hunting for them in the darkness, at last found them in a complete state of exhaustion. Purser COOK, being unable to hold out, was drowned.

Mr. THEODORE HOWLAND, a fine young man from New-York, in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company, died at Aspinwall last week, leaving a young wife, who was present at his death.

The Panama *Chronicle* of this morning says that nearly *one hundred* of the State Government soldiers have died within a few days, and intimates that they have been foully dealt with. "Yesterday," it says, "*eighteen of these unfortunates met with almost instantaneous death!*"—and this from a force of less than 300 men.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Miscellaneous Items from Chili, Bolivia, and Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, July 3, 1867.

By the British steamer *Chili*, which arrived at Panama on the 29th of June, we have dates from Santiago de Chili and Valparaiso to the 10th, and from Lima and Callao to the 22d of June.

CHILI.

Up to the 9th there had been only three sessions of the National Congress, and these of the most tumultuous character. Questions of reform having been agitated, accusations passed between the Ministerial and Liberal Party, the former charging that the press had been corrupted, and the latter charging the Ministers with being falsifiers and cowards in the matter of the Spanish war, and in their promises of reform. During the debates the crowd outside the bar insulted some members, and greeted others with tumultuous applause.

Two projects for the liberty of the Press were under discussion.

Heavy northers had been experienced at Valparaiso, with but little damage to the shipping. There is nothing new with regard to the Spanish war.

From the Argentine Republic there is nothing, except sad accounts of the ravages of cholera.

BOLIVIA.

We hear of nothing from Bolivia save executions, imprisonments and expulsions from the Republic of those who are opposed to or do not happen to please the Dictator, MELGAREJO. To take a man out on the Plaza of La Paz and shoot him, not only without trial but without any intimation of what offence he has been guilty, seems to be a pleasant pastime of the "President."

PERU.

As I wrote you in my last, the death of CASTILLA completely terminated the revolution. Gen. RIVAS had fled into Bolivian territory with very few men. All the prominent leaders had been pardoned, and have mostly returned to their homes. Congress had decreed that the remains of Gen. CASTILA be brought to Lima and interred at the expense of the nation, with a monument not to cost over $16,000, and that his widow shall continue to enjoy his pension.

President PRADO had sanctioned various laws of Congress, among them one to continue with energy the war against Spain, the vote of censure against the old Ministry, and general amnesty. It appears he has made up his quarrel with Congress.

Several foreign vessels have lately arrived at Callao with enormous cannon for the forts of that port and with large quantities of war material of all kinds. The forces and Government profess to be able to repel any agression of the Spanish fleet on Callao.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

All the five Republics are quiet, with no news of interest, save that the cholera continues its ravages at Managua and other localities. Ex-President MARTINEZ has gone as Minister to England. In Costa Rica business was extremely dull and money scarce. The Government had donated the opera company at the capital the sum of $2,000, but this would hardly save it from loss.

WEST INDIES.

Prosecution of the Slave Trade—Ordnance Stores Received—The Revolt in Porto Rico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 6, 1867.

Notwithstanding the very severe proclamation of Captain-General MANZANO, of the 6th ultimo., against the unlawful importation of African slaves another cargo has been landed in the neighborhood of the plantation of the Marquis of Almendares—it is said for the account of one DURANOSIA, who has made an immense fortune in the unhallowed traffic of human beings.

The murderer LAGO, heavily ironed, was brought back to this city in the Spanish mail steamer which arrived on the 3d inst. from Spain. LAGO seems to be much dejected, and it is said that when he was arrested in Coruna he was surprised and horror-stricken, and wondered how it could be known already. Señor LAGO had forgotten all about the successful operation of the Atlantic Telegraph.

Four hundred and ninety-eight cwt. of ordnance stores came in the Spanish mail steamer for fortifying the Island, it is supposed, against the invasion of the allied Republics of South America, which are at war with Spain.

The military revolt in Porto Rico turned out to be a small affair. It seems that a corporal and a few drunken soldiers thought they could throw off their allegiance to the mother country and form a government to suit themselves, but they were mistaken, as they have been arrested and lodged in jail awaiting to be tried by court-martial, and it is supposed that they will be shot or transported.

All vessels arriving here without specifying weight and measure of goods they bring are fined $25.

As a great many Spanish vessels are clearing in ballast for New-York, it is supposed they go to load wheat for Spain, or empty casks for somewhere else.

On the Fourth of July the American Consul's office was handsomely decorated with bouquets and flags. The main flagstaff was adorned with a beautiful golden spread eagle. A large American flag was thrown over the balcony and reached down to the main entrance, where a band of music was playing and awaiting the arrival of Mr. SAVAGE, the American Consul; who being sick and not appearing, the band, after playing a while, adjourned to his residence, where they played a few national airs to revive the spirits of the few Americans who were present to celebrate the glorious Fourth.

Mid-day Burglary in Chicago—$8,600 in Bonds Stolen.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 9.

One of the boldest and most successful robberies occurred in this city on Saturday last that has transpired for many months. Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon some unknown parties entered the office of HANNAH, LAY & Co., lumber dealers, at the corner of Maxwell and Lumber streets, and robbed the safe of United States seven-thirty and other bonds to the amount of $8,600. The bookkeeper, Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, went to dinner about one o'clock, as is his custom, and on returning to the office was surprised to see that the door of the large safe was standing ajar. At once the safe was examined, and it was found to have been robbed of the package of bonds before mentioned, besides other papers only valuable to the losers. Mr. EDWARDS distinctly remembered having locked the safe, and an investigation of the lock showed that an entry had been effected without breaking or damaging it in any perceptible degree. The fastenings of the doors and windows were found precisely as they had been left, and the manner in which the robbery was effected, or how the robbers secured their escape, except by the use of duplicate keys, are alike involved in mystery. There was no money in the safe, and the bondsmen were the personal property of one of the members of the firm, who kept them there as a place of security. The following is a list of stolen bonds, with the numbers appended:

United States 7.30s, June issue, $1,000 bond, No. 117,356; do. June issue, seven $100 bonds, Nos. 115,-601, 243,961, 24,549, 216,558, 114,778, 54,687, 191,052; do. June issue, two $50 bonds, Nos. 157,625, 61,076; United States 7.30s, July issue, one $500 bond, No. 47,825; do. July issue, fifty-two $100 bonds, Nos. 141,434, 76,044, 327,539, 17,983, 336,963, 406,422, 258,232, 471,080, 373,041, 122,571, 171,112, 261,750, 46,299, 23,884, 173,250, 411,285, 11,742, 198,025, 373,038, 371,074, 372,437, 327,640, 198,576, 406,128, 289,459, 315,543, 370,661, 265,991, 373,044, 11,795, 172,448, 372,440, 55,119, 154,252, 192,873, 153,480, 316,073, 105,930, 98,825, 373,045, 11,793, 261,753, 327,542, 30,470, 378,131, 249,490, 155,113, 105,993, 171,015, 373,040, 242,631, 13,417.

One Cook County bond, $100, No. 325.

Two Kansas City bonds of $500 each, given by Kansas City for Cameron and Kansas City Railroad.

Death of Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner, July 9.

We are called upon to announce the death of one of Lancaster's most distinguished citizens and physicians—Dr. F. A. MUHLENBERG. His health, for a long time previous to his death, had been very feeble, and his demise was expected. Dr. MUHLENBERG was a student of BENJAMIN RUSH, of Philadelphia, and came to Lancaster to commence the practice of his profession. At different times he held the positions of Prothonotary and Register of this county. In 1852 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district and received a very handsome vote. At the commencement of the war he espoused the cause of the Union, and was, up to the time of his death, a firm patriot. His funeral took place at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a large concourse of people accompanying the remains to the Woodward Hill Cemetery.

Suits for Imprisonment During the War.

A Chicago special dispatch says: "In 1863, DAVID SHEAN and MADISON Y. JOHNSON, two notorious rebel sympathizers, of Galena, in this State, were arrested by J. RUSSELL JONES, United States Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, for treasonable utterances, and confined for two months in Fort Lafayette. They afterward sued Mr. JONES before the Jo. Daviess County Circuit Court for false imprisonment, laying their damages at $100,000. Judgment was given for the defendants. The plaintiffs then took their case to the Supreme Court of this State, and a few days since the Court rendered judgment in their favor for the amount claimed. The case will be taken to the United States Court by the defendants.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Discharges from the Workhouse—Distribution of the $10,000 Fund.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction held their semi-monthly meeting yesterday. The minutes of the proceedings of the past fourteen days were read and approved. Among these were the following details of interest:

ADDITION TO IDIOT HOUSE.

The plans and specifications for the west wing of the Idiot House on Randall's Island, presented by JAMES RENWICK, architect, were adopted.

DISCHARGES FROM WORKHOUSE.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Warden of Workhouse be directed to report to this Board on Monday of each week the discharges for the preceding week of persons who have not served the terms for which they have been sentenced. Such reports shall set forth the names of persons so discharged, the date of discharge, the cause of committal, and the name of the magistrate, the terms of sentence, and the number of times the prisoners have been previously committed.

Following is the report of the Committee of the Board appointed to distribute the $10,000 voted at the last session of the Legislature for the benefit of charitable institutions of the City.

DISTRIBUTION OF $10,000 APPROPRIATION.

The Committee reports: That by an act passed at the last session of the Legislature the sum of $10,000 was appropriated to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for distribution among the charitable societies of the City of New-York. On the 8th of May the Commissioners passed unanimously the following resolutions, and ordered them to be published in the public papers:

Whereas, The Legislature at its last session appropriated the sum of $10,000 to be dispensed in donations by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board will, on the 1st of July next, distribute the said sum in such manner as may appear to the Commissioners will afford the largest relief to the poor and sick of the City of New-York, but subject to the following conditions:

That no portion shall be appropriated to any Society or Institution which has received aid from the Legislature at its late session, or which is under the exclusive control of any religious sect, or which requires of its beneficiaries the profession of any religious creed.

Resolved, That such Societies as may be applicants for this fund, be requested to send to the Secretary of this Board, before the 1st of June, their last annual reports or written statements, setting forth their fiscal condition, the nature of their charities, the number of sick or poor relieved during the year 1866, and the names of the officers and managers.

On the 1st of June the Board had received applications for aid from the following: Womens' Prison Association, Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Nursery and Child's Hospital, The Sheltering Arms, Colored Home, Colored Orphan Asylum, Asylum for Lying-in-Women, Manhattan Dispensary, Opthalmic Hospital, Magdalen Female Benevolent Society, City Evangelization.

To ascertain if the rules or practice of the several institutions applying for relief were in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Board, the following letter was addressed to them by the Secretary:

In view of your application for relief, I am directed by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to inquire, if by the new rules in practice governing—Jews or Catholics are eligible as Trustees or managers of that institution.

And to the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul the following:

In view of your application for relief, I am directed by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to inquire, if by the rules in practice governing St. Vincent's Hospital, persons other than Catholics are eligible as Trustees or managers of that institution.

From the replies to these letters, it appeared that the New-York Magdalen Society excludes by its by-laws Catholics and Jews from its government. The Sheltering Arms excludes neither by its printed regulations, but practically none are admitted as trustees but the members of a particular religious sect. The government of the Hospital of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul is exclusively Catholic, as is that of the City Evangelization Society exclusively Protestant. The foregoing institutions are therefore debarred by the resolutions of the Board from receiving any portion of the appropriation. Nothing can bo more praiseworthy or more politic than the formation, by trades, professions, nationalities and religious sects, of benevolent societies—whether the objects of their beneficence be limited to the various trades or sects forming them, or, with a wiser policy, they are made to embrace the helpless of the whole community. They greatly strengthen and increase the moral influence of the classes by which they are established; they form bonds of union, and are the means and incentives to more thorough organization, and to the greater concentration of power. But it forms no part of the duty of the State or its agents to further the class interests of a trade or a religious sect, even through the medium of its benevolent institutions. With greater benefits and with no more violence to the principles of our Government, the State might dispense its charities through the several National Benevolent Societies, for those ministering to the wants of immigrants, stimulate immigration, and thus increase the main element of National strength; but no party could maintain its ascendancy if it dispensed the means of the State through Foreign National Societies, whether for objects of benevolence, or for other purposes. The money to be disbursed has been raised by taxation on the whole community, irrespective of trade or sect or nationality. It should be expended in like manner, and any departure from this principle carries with it the seeds of future trouble, which are sure to germinate and bear disastrous fruit.

The other institutions named are free from the objection referred to, and are believed to be proper objects for assistance. It is for the Board to determine the aid that shall be granted to them respectively.

JAMES BOWEN.

The following preamble and resolution were then offered:

Whereas, The resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of 8th of May, by its terms excludes many worthy and charitable institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That the same be repealed so far as it refers to religious tests.

Adopted.

Affirmative—Commissioners Bell, Brennan, Nicholson.

Negative—Commissioner Bowen.

Resolved, That the sum of $10,000, appropriated to this Board for donations, by the act passed April 23, 1867, chapter 585, be distributed as follows:

To New-York Magdalen Society	$1,000
Women's Prison Association	1,000
Asylum for Lying-in-Women	1,000
New-York Opthalmic Hospital	1,000
St. Vincent's Hospital	1,000
The Sheltering Arms	500
Manhattan Dispensary	500
Colored Home	2,000
Colored Orphan Asylum	2,000

Adopted.

Mr. BOWEN voted in the negative on the appropriation to Magdalen Society, St. Vincent's Hospital, and the Sheltering Arms, for the reasons set forth in his report as above.

The Fort Gansevoort Property—Its Purchase and Sale.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have very properly resolved to sell the plot of land known as the Fort Gansevoort property.

The history of this property is somewhat curious. It has passed through many hands, and will finally, in all probability, be cut up and sold for building purposes. In 1852 the Corporation, who then owned the property, sold it to JOSEPH B. VARNUM, an uncle of the present Alderman, for $160,000. Mr. VARNUM paid $40,000 in cash, and gave a mortgage for the balance. It is somewhat singular that Mr. VARNUM quite forgot to pay any interest on his mortgage, and the City authorities quite forgot to demand any. It was the same with the taxes and assessments. None were ever paid or demanded.

On the 6th of November, 1862, Councilman ROSS introduced a resolution into the Board of Councilmen, directing the Committee on Markets to report on the expediency of establishing a public market on the west side of the City, between Hammond and Twenty-eighth-streets. A substitute for this resolution was offered by Councilman HEALY, instructing the Committee to report on the advisability of purchasing the Fort Gansevoort property; and shortly afterward the Committee reported in favor of accepting the offer of JAMES B. TAYLOR and others to sell the Fort Gansevoort property for $533,437 50, the amount to be paid in City bonds bearing six per cent. interest. Mr. TAYLOR, it was stated, asked this large advance on the property because it had been filled in, or partially filled in, since he had become the owner of it. As it is well known that any City property can be filled in without any expense whatever to the owner, this claim was not thought to have much weight, except with some of the members of the Common Council, who advocated the purchase of the property most strenuously. Owing, however, to the opposition of Alderman DAYTON and others, the matter lay in the Common Council for some time, but finally the report of the Committee was adopted.

Mayor OPDYKE then vetoed the resolution attached to the report. "If," said the Mayor, "this purchase is made, the City will pay $493,437 50 more than it received for the same property 10 years ago, while little or no change has taken place in the value of property in that vicinity during that time." The Mayor also referred to the title of the land, which he thought was somewhat doubtful, it being alleged that a City official—Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, then one of the Ten Governors—had an interest in the property, and the title was consequently invalid. The Common Council, however, was not to be deterred by such trifling matters as doubtful titles; the Mayor's veto was overridden, and on Jan. 3, 1863, a resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to pay the purchase money. The Comptroller, Mr. BRENNAN, resisted as long as he was able, but finally had to yield, and the purchase was consummated.

From that day to this the property has been idle. No effort was ever made to procure the erection of a market-house on the land, and the City has been losing the interest on its purchase-money, and also the taxes on the property. Now the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have wisely resolved to put an end to this, and the land will soon be offered in lots at public auction. It is thought that it will realize over one million of dollars. Thus the City will be a gainer of about half a million of dollars on its purchase, which, however, might have been a million but for the *hocus-pocus* arrangement with Mr. VARNUM and Mr. TAYLOR, by which $493,437 50 were taken out of the City Treasury and put into somebody's pocket.

The property in question is bounded on the north by Twelfth-street, on the east by West-street, on the south by Gansevoort-street, and on the west by Thirteenth-avenue and the North River. It is nearly all made land, but is admirably adapted for business purposes, having a fine water front.

Board of Councilmen.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, Councilman O'BRIEN offered the following:

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to use dummy engines to draw cars between their several passenger and freight stations in the City of New-York during the continuance of their charter, on condition that they pay in each year a license fee of $50 for each of said engines used by them during that year; and to lay down such curves, switches and turn-outs along their route, and at their several passenger and freight depots, as are necessary for the convenient transaction of their business.

Councilman W. R. ROBERTS said that this resolution gave the Harlem Railroad Company permission to run their dummies to the Astor House if they wanted to. This giving a monopoly to one company he objected to. He therefore proposed an amendment giving permission to all the railroad companies in this City to run dummies on their tracks through-out the City.

Councilman LONG said no other company had asked for it. If they wanted the privilege they must come and ask for it.

Councilman STEPHEN ROBERTS urged that the people along the line of the route should be consulted.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 6; nays, 17.

Councilman W. B. ROBERTS moved that the original resolution be laid over. This was lost—yeas, 10; nays, 13.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 13, nays, 10.

The Board took from the table a veto from the Mayor of the resolution repealing a resolution adopted Feb. 26, 1864, authorizing the Comptroller to sell at auction ferry franchises, wharves, piers and slips, and all improved real estate of the City at that time unoccupied and yielding no revenue.

Councilman STACOM thought the judgment of the Common Council should be had before the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund disposed of this valuable property.

Councilman STEPHEN ROBERTS said that if all the wharves were sold to private individuals a good price could be obtained for them, and the present rotten docks would give place to new ones. The Legislature should have appropriated $1,000,000 instead of the paltry sum of $200,000.

The Board refused to pass the resolution notwithstanding the veto—yeas, 14; nays, 9. This vote was reconsidered and the matter was laid over.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that he had designated the following papers to publish the proceedings of the Common Council and its various committees: Daily papers—*Transcript*, *Evening Express* and *Daily News*. Weekly papers—*Leader*, *Citizen* and *Atlas*. The document was ordered on file.

The Board adjourned to 2 P. M., Monday.

Board of Excise.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Excise was held yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the chair.

The licenses of the following-named liquor-dealers were revoked, viz.: PETER HOLLAND, No. 381 Ninth-avenue; CARL SCHREIBER, No. 23 Ninth-avenue; MATTHEW O'ROURKE, No. 585 First-avenue; JACOB AICHEL, No. 103 Sheriff-street. The license of Messrs. D. D. WHITLOCK & Co., of No. 284 Fourth-street, was rescinded because of the non-payment of license fee.

The special committee to whom was referred the application of Harry Hill, of West Houston-street, for renewal of license, reported in favor of granting the permit asked for, whereupon the Board accepted the report and adopted its recommendation by a vote of 5 to 2—Commissioners Schultz and Acton voting in the negative.

Wm. D. Shelloo, of No. 404 Madison-street, was charged with selling liquor on Sunday, June 23. It was testified by officers that they saw several glasses of liquor on tables around which men were sitting and drinking, in a room disconnected from the bar. This room, the owner testified, had been rented from him by a club called "The Only One Social Club." In answer to a question by the President, the owner stated the objects of the club to be "to get lager to drink on Sundays," and that the club buys the beer from him on Saturdays by the keg. Mr. Clark, the President of the Club said that it was composed of twenty men, "all in good standing!" It was maintained by one of the members of the Board that as the bar was closed the owner was merely a member of the Club as the others were, and had a right to partake of the beer with his friends. His license was not revoked—Messrs. Schultz and Acton voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Parker, Stone and Bosworth voting in the negative.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jackson Schultz, President, in the chair.

A communication from Registrar Harris, detailing the discussions and conclusions of the late European Cholera Congress, held at Vienna, was read and ordered printed.

Dr. George Baylis was, on motion, appointed an Assistant Sanitary Inspector for the town of Greenburgh.

A report from Inspector Noyes as to the condition of the Willoughby-street Jail, Brooklyn, was received and referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The Board then adjourned until the 25th inst.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

THE WHISKY LARCENIES.

An examination was held yesterday before Justice Dowling in the case of the alleged larcenies of whisky by Alexander McGivney, Thomas W. Lackey and Charles Ferry, who, it is charged, obtained possession of nearly $4,000 worth of whisky from several carmen, under the guise of revenue detectives. Isaac Sommers, of the firm of Lehman, Sommers & Co., of No. 210 Fulton-street, was also charged with receiving a portion of the plunder with guilty knowledge. Mr. Graham, in behalf of his client, Mr. Sommers, said that as the case now stood the prosecution must first prove that the larceny had been committed before any examination could be gone into respecting the probable guilt of the alleged receiver. The magistrate stated to counsel that the prisoners McGivney and Lackey, who are accused of the larceny, had been fully committed for trial. Hence the fact that a larceny had been effected was fully established. The prisoner Ferry was entitled to an examination because he had been arrested subsequent to said committment.

Considerable discussion then ensued as to the amount of evidence existing in relation to the probable guilt of the alleged receivers. Mr. Graham said that he understood that the complainants in the case had signified their desire to withdraw the complaint, and a consultation was held between counsel for complainants and the Assistant District-Attorney regarding the most proper course to pursue. Mr. Graham claimed that the evidence against his clients did not prove their guilt as receivers. Mr. Bedford said he had examined some of the witnesses proposed to be put on the stand, and he found that he could only reiterate the facts already appearing upon the affidavits, and he agreed to allow the case for the people to rest upon these affidavits. Mr. Graham moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that there appeared no evidence against his client, except that given by confessed or committed thieves, and also that the accused had given the magistrate a full statement of the manner in which they had become possessed of the property alleged to have been stolen. The magistrate said that as the case had been committed to him as it stood, he felt compelled to discharge the accused on the ground that the evidence presented was not sufficient to detain them.

The case of Charles Ferry was then called up. Simeon Farley, a carman, was placed upon the stand and fully identified the accused as one of the men who, on the 18th of June, stopped him as he was proceeding through First-avenue with six barrels of whisky, and by pretending to be Government detectives obtained forcible possession of the same. The prisoner was accordingly committed for trial without bail.

AN EXTENSIVE FALSE PRETENCE CASE.

Charles G. Brown was arrested yesterday by Detectives Vaughan and Niven, and arraigned before the Court on a charge of false pretences. The prisoner was arrested in Norwich, Conn., and the charge against him is that he obtained twenty-five boxes of saleratus and five boxes of baking soda, value $172 50, from Tallmadge & Son, No. 87 Warren-street. Mr. Daniel W. Tallmadge appeared before the magistrate, and testified that last Monday he received through the mails an order for the goods, purporting to be from Prentiss & Co., of Norwich, Conn., and he shipped the goods accordingly. The day following he received information from the Police authorities of Norwich to the effect that Prentiss & Co. were swindlers. Detective Vaughan was then given the case, and he saw Brown receive the goods and remove the same to a railroad depot, re-mark the cases and reship them to New-London. Brown was accordingly arrested. The complaint further charged that there is no such firm in Norwich as Prentiss & Co. Hence the complaint. A cross-examination of the complainant and officers then followed, and the prisoner was held for further examination. It was understood that Messrs. John W. Brown, No. 34 Water-street; Miller & Co., No. 18 Cedar-street; Parker, Brooks & Co., No. 1 Water-street, and A. C. Smith, of No. 69 Pearl-street, have been victimized in a similar manner by the prisoner, but their affidavits were not taken.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

A LOW GAMBLING-HOUSE BROKEN UP.

On the night of the 10th inst. Serg. Lowery and Officer Delancey, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, made a raid on the premises No. 45 West Thirtieth-street, occupied by Edward Hall and dedicated to the mysteries of the game of faro, at whose shrine, in that particular temple, there was a motly crowd of worshippers as the names of those found in the place will testify: David Rowles, George Wilson, Thomas Scudder, Morris Bell and David Williams, all colored, and William Stewart, James Lyons, Charles Bartholomew, John Shaw, Henry Betty and John Wright who so far as hue is concerned are white men. These men having been found by the officers in loving congregation around the faro table were fined $10 each, to be committed until paid. The presiding genius of the place, Hall, was required to give bail in $500 to answer for his offence at the Court of General Sessions. The officers at the time of the raid captured and carried off the implements of the game, consisting of a "lay-out," dealing box, "chips," cards, and a table.

AN UNPLEASANT NIGHT'S ADVENTURE.

On Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, Mr. Wm. Coleman, residing at No. 282 Sixth-avenue, was awakened by a slight noise in his room, and saw three men in the room ransacking the bureau. Mr. Coleman lay still for a moment or two watching their operations and meantime photographing their countenances upon his mind. He then sprang from his bed, caught one of them by the throat and struck him a blow in the face, and during the time of this operation the other two men rushed from the room into the hall. While Coleman and the other man were grappling, the burglar worked his way to the door, where he finally broke from Coleman's grasp, and starting to run down stairs endeavored to pick up his shoes, which were in the hall near the door—an intention which Coleman frustrated, and the burglar joined his companions in the lower part of the house, leaving his shoes behind. The three burglars then made good their escape from the house, carrying with them, as a subsequent examination proved, $140 in money and a pair of sleeve-buttons from Coleman's room. Mr. Coleman took the shoes to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, and described the man, whereupon Officer Reilley examined the shoes and pronounced them to belong to a man named William Dowd, who has long been known to the Police generally. By the officer's direction Mr. Coleman went to the corner of Nineteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, where it was likely Dowd would be. On arriving there he found a large gang of men, and he at once recognized Dowd among them. Upon this evidence Officers Reilley and Davis arrested Dowd and took him to the Station-house, where the shoes were tried upon his feet and found a perfect fit, even to the creases made by wearing. Dowd denies his guilt and has set up an *alibi*, stating that he was at home on the night of the burglary. He had his wife in Court who was positive on the point, Dowd himself saying that he was in bed at 11:30 o'clock, and that he had six witnesses to prove it. He manifested considerable adroitness and much experience in the routine of Police business, and Justice Dodge, moving cautiously so as not to give him the upper hand of the law, committed him for an examination. The other two men found by Mr. Coleman in his room have not yet been arrested nor any clue to their identity obtained. So far they have made good their escape with the results of the burglary, not a dollar of the stolen money having been found on Dowd.

ALLEGED FEMALE ROBBER.

George Christian makes oath that on Wednesday evening he was passing through Greenwich-street, and when near Canal-street he was set upon by an unknown man, who knocked him down and took from him his watch, which he values at $60. The man was aided in the assault and robbery by a woman named Mary Noonan, who was arrested, while the man escaped. The woman denied her guilt, but was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

DECIDEDLY IMPUDENT.

James Gallagher was yesterday morning placed in the prisoner's-box of the Court upon a charge of being drunk and disorderly. Gallagher is noted in the Police annals, and while in the box improved his time by rifling the pocket of George Christian, who was being held as a witness against the woman Mary Noonan in the above case. Officer Palmer saw Gallagher in the act of picking the pocket, and he was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial on the charge of larceny from the person.

COLORED THIEVES.

George T. McFarland, No. 1,284 Broadway, states that on Wednesday, three leather traveling bags were stolen from his store by three colored men. One of these men, named James Henry Johnson, was found with one of the bags in his possession, and was committed in default of bail for trial. The other men have not been found, nor the property recovered.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

At 3:30 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a young girl named Nellie Butts, residing at the St. John's Hotel, attempted suicide by taking laudanum at No. 678 Broadway. The prompt application of antidotes counteracted the poison, and the unfortunate, being brought before the Court yesterday morning, was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The New Eighteenth Ward Market.—The new market to be built at the corner of Avenue C and Sixteenth-street, for which the Legislature in March, 1865, appropriated $75,000, will be commenced as soon as the contract is taken by some new contractor. Since the act was passed by the Legislature, vain efforts up to a recent date have been made to induce the Common Council to pass an ordinance authorizing the raising of a loan for the construction of the building. This the Common Council neglected to do until the case was carried to the Court of Appeals and it was decided that they must. Meantime the contractor who first undertook to do the work threw up the contract, and the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature are now advertising for sealed proposals to erect the building. It is believed that it will not be possible now to build an edifice in accordance with the original plan for $75,000, and the Commissioners will, if necessary, authorize a greater expenditure, and call upon the Legislature for a further appropriation.

Probable Fatal Result of a Quarrel.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning an altercation took place in Fifty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, between James Rooney and Thomas Crowe. During the struggle which ensued, Crowe was knocked down and his head struck a rock, causing a fracture of his skull. He was picked up in an insensible condition and carried home to No. 426 West Fifty-second-street. Officer Brady, of the Twenty-second Precinct, arrested Rooney, and he is held to await the result.

Fatal Fall.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of John E. Power, aged 7 years, whose death was the result of a fracture of the skull, caused by a fall at Bellevue Hospital. The parents of deceased reside at No. 438 West Fifty-second-street, and his father brought him to the Hospital on the 10th of May as a patient. On Wednesday the child lost his balance on the landing and fell over the banisters. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Sudden Death.—Yesterday afternoon a carman, whose name is understood to be E. Seohehler, a resident of Williamsburgh, died suddenly at the foot of East Grand-street. The body was removed to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house and the Coroner notified. Death is supposed to have resulted from disease of the heart.

A Jersey Burglar Arrested.—Officer Clarke, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested George Higgins on a warrant issued by Justice Stopff, of Newark, N. J. The prisoner is accused of having committed a burglary in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Newark, and carrying off a few articles of minor value. Higgins has been taken back for trial.

Accidentally Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Gamble, over the body of Thomas Delaney, aged 15 years, of No. 4 Greenwich-street, who was accidentally drowned while bathing near Randall's Island, on Sunday, since which time deceased had been missing. A verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered.

Infanticide.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday over the body of a new-born female infant, which was found floating in the slip near the foot of Desbrosses-street, by Officer Martin. The jury rendered a verdict of infanticide against some person unknown.

Metropolitan Revenue Board.—This Board had a long session yesterday afternoon, during which a large number of whisky seizures were reported, and the Board gave orders for the seizure of many more lots that are suspected of having evaded payment of the tax.

Foundling.—At a late hour on Wednesday night a male child, three months old, was found in the hallway of No. 202 Madison-street, by Officer Gibson, of the Seventh Precinct. The little unfortunate has been committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

Personal.—The report current yesterday morning of the death of Police Commissioner Bergen is untrue. Although in a very critical condition, Mr. Bergen's life is not despaired of by the attending physician.

The Heat.—Yesterday Mrs. Long, a resident of Staten Island, was found in Whitehall-street prostrated by the heat. She was sent home after receiving medical care.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Abandonment Under Aggravating Circumstances.—John Nelson, a miller by occupation, 23 years of age, was yesterday convicted, before Justice Dailey, of abandoning his wife and refusing to give her proper support. He was required to give bonds in $500 for his future good behavior. One of the witnesses for the prosecution was a young woman named Hellen Conroy. She testified as follows: I reside at No. 75 Allen-street, New-York; I have been employed at No. 242 Washington-street; defendant also worked there; I have been acquainted with him three months; he represented himself to me as a single man; he proposed marriage to me, and we went to St. James' Church, Father Farrell, and had our names entered; I then heard that he was a married man, and he owned up; he said his wife was consumptive, and asked me to wait until she would die. Terence Sherry, brother of the injured wife, testified to the charge of abandonment.

An Aged Lady Killed by Being Run Over.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a lady named Bridget Evers, aged 80 years, was run over by a farm wagon, driven by John G. A. V. Duryea, of Jamaica, in Fulton-avenue, corner of Clinton-avenue, and instantly killed. It appears she was crossing the street, when a car and the wagon were coming from opposite directions, and being unable to get out of the way, she was knocked down by the horses. It was stated that the driver was asleep at the time, but such did not appear to be the case, as proved on the Coroner's inquest. The body was conveyed to deceased's late residence, in Bergen-street, near Washington-avenue. An inquest was held by Coroner Smith, and as the occurrence proved to have been purely accidental, a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Public School Exhibition.—Masonic Temple, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, E. D., was filled last evening with an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen to witness the exhibition of the pupils of Public School No. 19. The programme was lengthy, but varied and highly interesting, the children showing gratifying proficiency in the several parts assigned them. At the conclusion of the exercises Principal Thomas W. Valentine, on behalf of the school, presented Daniel L. Northrup, Trustee, with a valuable silver ice-pitcher. Miss Dean, Principal of the female department, was also the recipient of a valued present, and a large number of the pupils, male and female, were awarded diplomas. Prof. E. C. Phelps conducted satisfactorily the musical part of the programme.

Eureka Division, Sons of Temperance.—At a meeting of this Division, at Washington Hall, Fourth-street, E. D., on Wednesday night, the following-named persons were installed officers: Geo. W. Bungay, W. P.; Charles L. Nalleau, W. A.; Chas. Leamy, R. C.; George A. Harkner, A. R. S.; Walter T. Young, F. S.; John Ennis, T.; Joseph Todd, Chaplain; W. J. Calvin, Conductor; J. Richmond, Assistant Conductor; Richard Snow, Inside Sentinel; John Scaife, Outside Sentinel; First Lady Assistant, Mrs. Hempstead; Second Lady Assistant, Miss Baptist; Third Lady Assistant, Miss Henderson; Lady Sentinel, Sister Richmond. During the evening addresses were delivered by Rev. J. B. Brackett, Rev. W. W. Hicks, George W. Bungay, Justice A. H. Dailey, and others.

Held for Trial.—George Madden was yesterday committed by Justice Dailey to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of highway robbery. The accused is charged by Andrew McKeon with knocking him down in Myrtle-avenue Park, on the 4th inst., and robbing him of a watch worth $35. ....John Curry was committed by the same Justice to answer a charge of felonious assault. The accused, together with Richard McNally and Geo. McDonald, were arrested on the 17th ult., charged with stabbing and otherwise wounding Wm. Miller, a shoemaker, doing business at No. 258 First-street, E. D.

Drowned.—The body of William Arbuckle, who was accidentally drowned in the river at the foot of Gold-street, on Sunday last, was picked up yesterday, when an inquest was held by Coroner Lynch. All his effects were found upon him, and as there were no marks of violence, a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children, who reside at No. 86 Hudson-avenue.

Arrest of an Alleged Burglar.—Martin Gavigan, aged 16 years, was brought before Justice Cornwell, yesterday, on the charge of being implicated in a burglary at the mineral water establishment of Russell Bros. & Goodwin, No. 146 Jay-street, on Tuesday night last. A pair of pantaloons stolen from the establishment were identified. He was committed to answer.

Discharged.—A young man named James McClear was brought before Justice Cornwell, yesterday, on the charge of larceny from the person in stealing $20 from a companion, while in a liquor-store corner of Hudson-avenue and Concord-street, on Tuesday night last. As no complainant appeared the defendant was discharged.

Fell out of a Window.—A woman named Moran, residing at No. 119 Degraw-street, fell from a second-story window of her residence and was seriously and perhaps fatally injured. She was hanging clothes on a line, and the line giving way, she was dragged from the window in endeavoring to save the clothing. She lies in a precarious condition.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
5—Wray vs. Rhinelander, &c.	171—Wells vs. Bacigalupi.
56—Richardson vs. Frank.	173—Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant.
60—Stuart et al. vs. Morehouse et al.	178—Weston vs. Leonard.
71—Jones et al. vs. Whitney et al.	179—Blum et al. vs. Baxter et al.
152—Conn. River Railroad Co. vs. Ripley.	191—Gilbert vs. The Burra Burra Copper Co.
162—Fuchs vs. Fuchs.	195—Whitman vs. Bulkley.
168—Davis vs. French.	197—Hyde et al. vs. Cox et al.
	198—Smith vs. Hillsburgh.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Non-jury Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
99—Frank vs. Froehlich.	119—Corwin vs. Palmer.
81—Mowery vs. Showers.	120—Acker vs. Van Valkenberg.
95—Dobbs vs. De Barre.	121—Molitor vs. Woodman.
111—Gardner vs. Bruce.	122—Robinson vs. The N. H. S. Co.
112—Williamson vs. Sturges.	123—Tenson vs. McKeon.
113—McLaughlin vs. Mullany.	124—Goghegan vs. Freman.
114—Richards vs. Taylor.	127—Dodge vs. Leland.
115—Berkle vs. Friedlander.	128—Carrington vs. Stevens.
116—McFarland vs. Bannberger.	131—Kane vs. Barnard.
117—Clark vs. Berthoff.	132—Valentine vs. Stewart.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IN BANKRUPTCY—PRACTICE—POWER OF REGISTERS—AMENDING SCHEDULES.

In the matter of Charles A. Morford.—In this case, which was one of voluntary bankruptcy, the petitioner, desiring to amend the schedules attached to his petition, and applied to the Register for leave to do so. The Register holding that he had no power to order the amendment, denied the application, but certified the question to the Court for its decision.

Blatchford, J.—In this case the petitioner has applied to the Register for leave to amend the schedules to his petition, and the Register has denied the application upon the ground and for the reason that the power of ordering amendments to the schedules rests entirely with the Court, and that only the Judge can allow such amendments. The Register has certified such question to the Court, and states the points on which the opinion of the Court is desired to be these:

First—Whether Registers to whom causes in bankruptcy are referred by order of the Court may allow amendments to be made to schedules filed with them.

Second—If the Registers can allow and order amendments, whether such amendments can be made directly before the Registers, and certified copies thereof be filed with the Clerk, or whether the original amendments permitted to be made should be filed with the Clerk, and the Registers thereafter receive copies from the Clerk, as in the case of the original petition and schedules.

By section 4 of the Bankruptcy Act, it is provided that every Register, duly appointed and qualified, shall have power, and it shall be his duty to sit in Chambers, and dispatch there such parts of the administrative business of the Court, and such uncontested matters as shall be defined in general rules and orders, or as the District Judge shall in any particular matter direct. By rule 5 of the General Orders in Bankruptcy, &c., made by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in pursuance of the 10th section of the Bankrupt Act, it is provided, that the Register may conduct proceedings in relation to the following matters, when uncontested, namely (among others;) Ordering amendments of any proceedings. Among the proceedings, so referred to, is unquestionably the amendment of a volunteer bankrupt's schedule of creditors and property, for by section 26 of the act, it is provided, "that a bankrupt shall be at liberty, from time to time," upon oath, to amend and correct his schedule of creditors and property, so that by rule 7 of the General Orders in Bankruptcy, before referred to, it is provided that the Court may allow amendments to be made in the bankrupt's petition and schedules upon the application of the petitioner upon proper cause shown, at any time prior to the discharge of the bankrupt. These provisions apply as well to a case where the petitioner has not yet been adjudged a bankrupt as to a case where he has. For the purpose of allowing such amendments, when they are uncontested, the Register is the Court, and has power to allow them on a direct application to him. Of course, the coördinate power of allowing them in like cases exists in the Judge.

The original amendments permitted to be made should be filed with the Clerk, and, in making them, the provisions of Rules Nos. 14 and 33 of the General Orders in Bankruptcy, before referred to, should be observed. When they are so filed, the Register will act on them in conformity with Rule No. 7 of said General Orders in Bankruptcy, and Rule No. 4 of the rules of this Court in Bankruptcy.

The Clerk will make a certificate to the Register in accordance with this decision.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

Leopold Verna, Joseph Bullock and Swing Delasse, were yesterday arrested and taken before Commissioner Stillwell charged with running an illicit distillery at No. 227 Seventh-street.

Deputy Collector Archibald, of the Seventh District, appeared as complainant, but as it appeared from the testimony that the accused were only employes in the establishment, and had only worked there one day, and were ignorant of the name or whereabouts of the parties who engaged them, the prisoners were unconditionally discharged.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM,

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE LITIGATION BETWEEN THE OWNERS OF PRIVATE PIERS AND THE CANAL BOAT PROPRIETORS.

Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and twenty-one others vs. Charles W. Godard, Captain of the Port, and others.—A contest has long been privately carried on between the owners of private piers on the East River, and the canal boat lines. The latter obtained the passage of an act in 1862, giving them exclusive possession of all the East River piers from No. 2 to No. 9 for canal boats. At the last session of the Legislature, another act was passed giving the canal boats exclusive possession as far up as the east side of pier No. 10. The owners of Nos. 9 and 10 feeling aggrieved by these enactments, applied on June 8, 1867, by their counsel, G. F. Noyes and J. F. Daly, to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the Captain of the Port from giving up piers Nos. 9 and 10 to canal boats, and excluding other vessels, as by the said acts he was compelled to do. Judge G. G. Barnard issued the following injunction, which was served on the Captain of the Port and Harbor Masters:

It appearing to my satisfaction by the affidavit annexed that sufficient cause for injunction exists, now on motion of G. F. Noyes and J. F. Daly, Esqs., plaintiff's attorneys, it is now ordered that the defendants, the Captain of the Port and the Harbor Masters of the Port of New-York, and all persons claiming to act by their authority and all persons claiming authority under act passed May 22, 1862, or under act passed May 23, 1867, are hereby enjoined from setting apart, receiving, appropriating or using the water adjacent to the Piers Nos. 9 and 10 East River, or the slips or bulkheads connected with such piers or the waters adjacent to such piers or either of them, for the use and accommodation of any canal boat, barge, or lighter, and from suffering or permitting, or directing, or assigning any such canal boat or barge or lighter to occupy any part of such waters or slips, piers or wharves, and from removing any other vessel (except such canal boat, barge or lighter,) from said piers in order to accommodate any canal boat, barge or lighter, and from preventing any such other vessel from approaching or lying at such piers, and from permitting any derrick or other structure to be made on said piers, bulkheads or wharves, and generally from exercising any authority under the third and fourth sections of the act first above mentioned, or under the whole of the act last above mentioned.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Justice.

G. F. Noyes and J. F. Daly, for Plaintiffs.
Dated New-York, June 8, 1867.

The Captain of the port on behalf of the canal-boat proprietors then made a motion before Hon. D. P. Ingraham, to set aside the said injunction, and this motion was fully argued on June 24, at Special Term, by G. F. Noyes and J. F. Daly for the wharf owners, and Mr. Johnson for the canal proprietors. The following are the points in brief:

1. The plaintiffs are the owners in fee of Piers Nos. 9 and 10. They are entitled to all the wharfage from such piers. The present income from such piers is about $6,000 each per annum, nett, from the wharfage of ordinary vessels. If canal-boats were to occupy such piers exclusively, the wharfage from them (being lower than that from any other kind of vessel,) would be not more than $1,500, gross, per annum. These wharves are worth about $50,000 each; it costs $1,500 per annum to keep them in repair, and the annual taxes are about $1,500. Thus if they be surrendered exclusively to canal-boats the income will fall $1,500 behind expenses. A total loss of $15,000 per annum to the plaintiffs.

2. The acts of 1862 and 1867, of which the plaintiffs complain are unconstitutional, for in giving such piers over to the use of canal proprietors exclusively they attempt to take private property for public use against the first article of the Constitution.

3. The property of the plaintiffs in these wharves is private; they take to their own use the wharfage or profits. The profits, rent or wharfage is property. People *vs.* Wyneham 13, N. Y. 433.

4. These acts authorize a taking of such property for the private use of canal boats. The acts expressly direct the Captain of the port to take, "keep, set apart and reserve them for canal boats.

5. No compensation to the owners for thus taking their property is provided; the acts are therefore unconstitutional.

6. The taking of these wharves is unlawful on another ground: The use of canal boats is a *private use*: the Legislature has no power to shut up these public wharves from the public trade and give them to canal proprietors exclusively. It is a gross abuse. Wilkinson *vs.* Leland, 2 Peters, 658.

7. These acts are also unlawful, because they seek to impair the contract made by the State with their grantees, the wharf owners; viz.: that the latter should receive wharfage. These acts cut off the wharfage wholly.

8. These acts are unlawful if they are more than the exercise of police power. They are more. Police regulations must be *general*, these acts operate exclusively on two piers out of one hundred and fifty.

9. If the injunction is dissolved the plaintiffs will be irreparably injured; if retained no one will be affected. The canal boats have now the right to go to these piers if there is room for them.

G. F. Noyes & J. F. Daly plaintiffs' counsel.

After full argument, the Court reserved its decision, and this day rendered it in favor of the wharf owners. This decision settles a question which has been a vexed one for the last ten years, and vindicates in a striking manner the rights of property.

Ingraham, J.—It is not denied that the operation of this act will necessarily affect the value of plaintiffs' property, and deprive them of the ordinary income, which by their original grant they are entitled to receive. In Hecker *vs.* Balance Dock Company, 24 Barb., 212, it was held such a power as to regulating the use of the slips, &c., might be exercised, provided the rights of the owners to their wharfage was not interfered with. But where the effect of such regulation is to destroy the value of the plaintiffs' property without compensation for private use, it is very doubtful whether such an enactment can be sustained. The authority to use the pieces for the purposes of derricks is clearly void if not agreed to by the owners. Although the question is not free from difficulty, and I might hesitate about granting the injunction originally, yet as it has been granted by one of my brethren, I do not feel at liberty to vacate it. No injury can come from the delay as canal-boats can occupy these slips if vacant, as well as others, and the case can be fully heard at the next General Term.

Motion to dissolve injunction denied. Costs to abide event.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 11.

By Judge Jones.

Conrad Lanze vs. A. G. Havens; motion granted. Charles B. Caldwell vs. Jacob Stadeher; order of substitution granted. Ernestein Freeman vs. John Freeman; motion to discharge the attachment granted without costs. In the matter of Henrietta Wangaman; motion granted and guardian appointed. Clinton Rice vs. Isadore Lyon; order of substitution granted. George E. Byron vs. Edwin B. Freeman; let plaintiff have leave to enter judgment without prejudice to defendant's motion at Special Term for new trial; all proceedings on the judgment to be stayed until the decision of the motion for new trial, provided defendant proceeds to procure said decision with reasonable dispatch. No costs of this motion to either party.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were fifty cases on the calendar at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Those having any novel points of interest we give:

HOW IT IS DONE.

Mr. Charles Hevard, baggage-master on board the steamer *Bristol*, for Boston, appeared to prosecute Hugh Carroll for stealing a number of baggage checks from a lot which were lying upon some baggage on Pier No. 40. Carroll came up to where the baggage lay, took hold of a string of checks and moved away with it. As he was going off he was observed taking the labels or checks from the leather straps to which they were attached. He was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for six months. When sentencing the prisoner Justice Dowling explained that he inflicted this heavy penalty because there was a premeditated crime involved. The value of the checks was trifling, and it was not for their intrinsic worth that they were taken. With the checks thus stolen, had he been successful, Carroll no doubt would have sought an opportunity to detach from some baggage the check affixed to it, placing one of those stolen in its stead. Having then in his possession the duplicate check, with this he would have sought an early opportunity to claim the baggage as his own. Knowing this to be the *modus operandi* of these gentlemen he gave him credit for his good intention with the full penalty the Court could administer.

RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.

Mary Ann Williams, a strapping, good-looking colored woman, was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 15 Laurens-street. Dancing, if not worse, was carried on upon the premises to an alarming extent, as testified to by the neighbors. Mary Ann stated that she had broken up house, dismissed her nymphs, and retired from the business. Sentence was suspended until Saturday, thus giving her an opportunity to show by that time that she had positively taken steps to reform as she stated.

THE VALUE OF A PAVING-STONE.

James Stehl, a carter, was charged by Miss Anna Hainebelt, of Hudson City, with inflicting a severe blow upon her side with a paving-stone. It appeared from the testimony of several witnesses that Stehl had obstructed the street-car passing down Lispenard-street. He persisted in keeping his cart across the street for fifteen minutes, and replied in offensive language to the remonstrances of the driver and conductor of the car. Ultimately the conductor took the horse of the prisoner by the head and led him across the street. Indignant at this interference, the prisoner followed the car, picked up the stone and flung it with intent to strike the conductor. It broke through the window of the car and injured the complainant, as described. The Court lectured him severely, showing him that he was liable to punishment for two offences—the first for obstructing the track, and the second the assault. He would give him two months in the Penitentiary to cool his hot and hasty temper.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Dan. Conovan and Cornelius Fitzgerald were found guilty of keeping a disorderly house at No. 153 Hester-street. Mr. Henry Mennory, a witness and a resident of the neighborhood, stated that these men helped to attain for the street a most unenviable reputation, to the injury of property and disturbance of the peace. They were each sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A BAD BOY.

Wm. Leit, a lad of about 15 years, the son of very respectable parents, was charged by Mrs. Sarah L. Conover with having taken her pocket-book from her dress on the evening of the 4th of July. The complainant and the parents of the boy are neighbors, residing in Twenty-fifth-street. Young and old were out on the stoops, enjoying and exhibiting fireworks. A number of boys crowded on that of Mrs. Conover, among them the prisoner, when she missed her book. She suspected young Leit, who has had a bad character for some time, and has proven himself an incorrigible young scoundrel. When arrested the pocket-book was found upon him, and part of the contents. The rest he had spent freely. Miss Leit, the sister of the boy, explained the difficulty the family had with her brother, and hoped he would be punished in such a way as to reform him. He had everything he wanted and a good home, but had taken up with bad boys and disregarded all advice. He was found guilty of the theft, Justice Dowling suspending sentence until he could ascertain how best to dispose of him.

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

Johanna Ford, a cook in the establishment of Mr. Brundage, No. 536 Broadway, was charged by her fellow-servant, Mary Nicholls, with assaulting her with a carving-knife. The evidence in the case exposed a shameful quarrel, in which the two women had called each other the filthiest names, which were repeated glibly and disgustingly by the women witnesses who were called. There was a general row, in which the plate-washer collided with the cake-baker, and the cook cut up with the carving-knife. Justice Dowling said that he was disgusted with the details of the case, and that were he proprietor of the place he would turn the whole of them out upon the street. The prisoner was the only one, however, within his reach, and her he would sentence to the Penitentiary for one month.

MORE PLASTERED THAN HURT.

Catherine Hurst, a chair-mender, charged Jane Worden with an assault. Catherine claimed that Mrs. Worden owed her the balance of an account, and that when *she* asked her for it on the street she "up wid a pitcher and let her have it." Mrs. Worden, in defence, stated that she was not indebted to the complainant, and that she only raised the pitcher to ward off the attack of the complainant, and that the pitcher was broken, but had not injured the woman as alleged. Mrs. Hurst was recalled. Her face was traversed at all angles by slips of adhesive plaster, rendering her a painful object of contemplation. Justice Dowling politely requested her to remove some of the plaster that he might see the extent of her injuries. Strip after strip was peeled off, and lo! Catherine turned out to be without a scratch. She was ordered out of Court.

ANOTHER POLICE COURT BLUNDER.

The charge of assault and battery against one William O'Brien went by default, owing to an error in the complaint. The charge was first taken by Alderman Charles McBrien. In making out the document the signature was affixed "Chas. McBrien, Alderman Fourth District." His office as Acting Police Justice was not named, neither was the City nor State where the offence as alleged was committed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 11, 1867.

$85,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	110¾	100	Mar. Pref.	24¾
130,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '62	112¾	100	do	24⅝
6,600	do......Small	111⅝	100	do.....b30	24⅝
136,000	do	112¾	100	do	24¾
1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	109¾	300	At. Mail	109
5,000	do	109¾	100	do	108¾
4,500	do	109¾	150	Adams Ex. Co.	67
105,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '65	109¾	200	do	67¾
44,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '65, New	108¾	50	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ℘ cent. paid	18
1,000	do	108¾	200	Bruns. C. L. Co.	6
2,000	U. S. 5s, '71, R.	116	100	Boston W. P.	24¾
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C.	103¾	100	do	24½
1,600	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '67, New Is.	108¾	600	do	24
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	102¾	100	do	23¾
65,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102¾	100	do	23
2,000	Tr. N. 7 3-10s, First Ser.	108¾	200	do	23⅝
340,000	do......2d Ser.	106	300	Pacific Mail	144¾
300,000	do......3d Ser.	106	100	do	144⅝
10,000	do	106	150	do	144¾
5,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan...Reg.	105¾	300	do	144⅝
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	102	100	do	144
2,000	Cal. 7s	122	700	N. Y. Central	106
6,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c	56	2200	do.....b60	105¾
105,000	Tenn. 6s, New	64¾	1300	do.....b10	106
6,000	do	64¾	1500	do	106
18,000	do	64¾	1500	Erie Railroad	72
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	65¾	1200	do	71⅞
1,000	do	65¾	200	do.....s60	71
20,000	Missouri 6s	98¾	500	do.....s60	70¾
15,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	98¾	3500	do.....s60	70
20,000	C. & M. Cer.	27¾	100	Erie R. Pf.	77
180,000	do	27½	100	Hud. Riv. R.	110
20,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	95	200	do	109¾
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M	102	200	Reading R.....b30	105¾
5,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	74	200	do	105¾
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. B. 6s	98	200	Mich. Cen.	111
10,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	98¾	300	do	110¾
5	Ninth Nat. Bank	100	100	M. S. & N. I.	81⅝
75	Phenix Bank	104	100	do	81⅝
13	Bank of Amer.	136	300	do	81¾
15	Am. Ex. Bank	118	400	do	81½
10	Bank of N. Ame.	104¾	400	do	81¾
50	Fourth N. Bank	104¾	100	do	81⅝
200	Bk. of Com.	116	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128¾
25	do	116	100	do	124
25	Mech. Bank'g As.	114	200	Clev. & Pitts.	93¾
875	Canton Co.	49¾	100	do	93¾
500	do	49¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	45¾
200	do.....b10	50	1200	do	45⅝
100	do	49¾	100	do.....s10	45⅝
600	West. U. Tel.	49¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	68⅝
2800	do	49¾	100	do	68⅝
25	do	49¾	1500	do	68⅝
400	Cum. Coal Pr.	41¼	200	do.....b30	68⅝
100	do	41¾	300	do	68¾
300	do	41¾	50	Chic. & R. I.	98
500	do.....b30	41½	200	do	98
8	Del. & Hud. Ca.	156	1200	do	98
200	Wilkesbarre Coal	65	100	do.....s10	98
			300	do	97¾
			200	do	98
			300	Mil. & St. P. R.	48⅝
			100	do	48¾
			300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66
200	do	35¾	100	do	69¾
300	Quick. Min. Co.	35½	600	do	65⅛
200	do.....c	36	200	Tol., W. & W.	51¾
300	Mariposa Min.	11⅛	200	Pitts., F. W. & C. R.	103
150	Chi. & Alton R.	114	100	do	102¾
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	64¾	700	do	102¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s.....new	64	2	Amer. Ex.	65¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	66	100	Erie R.....c	71¾
20	Fourth Nat. Bank	105	100	do.....s60	71
200	Mar. Min. Pr.....b5	24¾	200	Reading R.	105
200	Quicksilver	35¾	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	82¾
400	West. U. Tel.	49¾	100	do	82
100	do	49¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	46¾
200	do.....b10	50	100	do	46¾
100	Canton Co.	49¾	300	C. & N. W. Pr.	69
100	do	49¾	100	do	69¾
100	do	49¾	200	P., F. W. & C.	103
100	Pacific Mail.....b10	144¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	51¾
500	do	145	100	Mil. & St. Paul	48
100	N. Y. Cen.	106¾			
700	do	106¾			
300	do.....b30	106½			

SECOND BOARD.

$36,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C.	110	100	Boston W. P.	23¾
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110¾	500	N. Y. Cen. R.	106¾
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109¾	600	do	106
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102¾	200	do	105¾
10,000	do	102¾	100	do	105¾
13,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s Third Series	106¾	1000	Erie R.	71¾
20,000	Tenn. 6s.....new	64¾	1200	do	71¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s, ex C	66¾	1000	do	71
30,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue	98¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.....s60	109
50,000	O. & M. C.	27	100	do	109¾
40,000	do.....b30	27¾	500	Reading R.	105¾
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	84¾	200	do	105
100	Canton Co.	49¾	200	do	104¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	40¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	110¾
200	do.....b30	40¾	100	Alt. & T. H.	53
500	do.....b60	41	600	M. S. & N. I.	81¾
200	West. U. Tel.	49¾	100	do	81¾
450	do	48¾	400	do	81¾
300	do	48¾	100	do.....b10	81¾
400	do	48¾	600	Clev. & Pitts.	93
200	Quick. Min. Co.	35¾	200	do	93¾
200	do.....b30	35¾	100	do.....b30	93¾
100	Mar. Min. Pref.	24¾	40	Chi. & N. W.	45
200	do	24¾	100	do	45¾
200	At. M. S. Co.	109¾	300	do	45¾
200	do	109¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	68¾
200	Adams Express	68	600	do	68¾
10	Amer. Ex.	65	400	do	68¾
370	Wells Fargo Ex.	65	200	Clev. & Tol.	120¾
200	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	145	400	Chic. & R. I.	97¾
200	do	144¾	300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	65
500	do.....s60	144	200	Tol., W. & W.	50¾
			200	P., F. W. & C.	102¾
			200	do	102¾
			200	Del., L. & W. Scrip	124¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C. b10	27¾	300	Mil. & St. P.	48
10,000	do	27¾	100	do	48¾
800	Canton Co.	49¾	100	do.....c	48¾
200	do	49¾	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67
200	Bos. Water P.	24¾	600	do	66¾
300	do	24¾	400	do	66¾
100	do.....c	24¾	500	do	66¾
300	Adams Ex. Co.	67¾	200	do.....b3	66¾
300	Quick. Min. Co.	35¾	600	M. So. & N. I.	82¾
200	do	35¾	300	do	82¾
100	do.....b10	35¾	200	do.....c	82¾
200	do.....c	35¾	300	do	82¾
100	Mar. Pf.	24¾	200	do	82¾
200	Pacific Mail	144¾	400	Clev. & Pitts.	93¾
200	do.....c	144¾	200	do	93¾
100	do	144¾	200	do	93¾
100	Atlantic Mail	108¾	1500	do	93¾
200	do	108¾	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	98
600	West. U. Tel.	49¾	300	do	98¾
100	do	49¾	400	do.....c	98¾
200	do.....b3	49¾	600	Chi. & N. W.	45¾
800	N. Y. Cen.	105¾	200	do	45¾
800	do	105¾	200	do.....b10	46
400	do.....b3	105¾	600	do	46
500	do.....s30	105¾	400	do.....s3	46¾
300	do	105¾	1800	do	46¾
600	Erie R.	71¾	400	do	46¾
1100	do	71¾	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	68¾
500	do.....b10	72	1100	do	68¾
3600	do	72	200	do.....c	68¾
600	do	72	200	do.....b3	68¾
1800	do	72¼	200	do.....b5	68¾
1500	do	72¼	200	do.....c	68¾
800	do.....c	72¼	600	P. Ft. W. & C ex di	103
400	do.....s10	72	100	do	103¾
900	do	71¾	100	do	103¾
1200	do.....b3	72	300	do	103¾
200	Reading R.	105¾	100	do	103¾
100	T., W. & W.	51½			
200	do	51¼			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000	O. & M. C.	27	100	Reading R.	105¾
500	Canton Co.	49¾	53	do	104¾
300	Cum. Coal	40¾	100	do.....s10	105¾
200	do	41	600	Mil. & St. P.	48¾
100	do.....b3	41¾	400	do	49
100	do	41	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	65¾
100	Adams Ex	69	100	do.....s60	65¾
100	do.....b30	69	100	M. S. & N. I.	81¾
100	Quicksilver	35¾	300	do	81¾
100	do	35¾	200	do	81¾
600	Mariposa Pr.	24¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	92¾
300	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	145¾	400	do	93
200	At. Mail	109¾	100	do	93¾
100	do	109¾	200	Chi., R. I. & P.....b3	98¾
300	West. U. Tel.	49¾	600	do	98¾
100	do.....b3	49¾	200	do	98¾
100	do	49¾	100	do	98¾
200	do	49¾	200	Chic & N. W.	45¾
200	N. Y. Cen.	106¾	400	do.....b10	45¾
100	do	106¾	200	do	45¾
1800	Erie R.	71¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	69¾
500	do.....s60	70¾	300	do	69¾
200	do	71¾	300	do	69¾
400	do	71¾	1100	do	69¾
800	do	71¾	600	P., F. W. & C. ex. div.	103
200	Hud. Riv. R.	109¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	23¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	47¾
100	do	23¾	200	do	47¾
500	Adams Ex. Co.	69	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	81¾
200	Cum. Coal	41¾	100	do	81¾
100	Quick. Min.	35¾	100	do.....s15	81
100	do	35¾	200	do.....b3	81¾
100	do	35	200	do	81
100	Mar. Pref.	24¾	1200	Cleve. & Pitts.	93
100	do	24¾	300	C., R. I. & P.	97¾
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	144¾	800	do	97¾
100	do	144¾	100	do.....b30	98
600	West. U. Tel	49	200	do.....b3	97¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	105¾	600	Chic. & N. W.	45¾
2800	Erie R.	71¾	200	do.....b3	45¾
200	do.....s10	71¾	100	do.....b15	45¾
300	do.....b3	71¾	100	do.....s10	45¾
200	do	71¾	800	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	68¾
200	Reading R.	104¾	200	do.....b10	68¾
100	P., F. W. & C. ex dv	102¾	300	do.....b3	68¾

Thursday, July 11—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continues very active, as well in the Public Funds as on the Railway and Miscellaneous Share speculation. The latter moved with much spirit for higher prices early in the day, the favorite being Erie, as on the day before, but other Roads, like the Northwest, Rock Island and New-York Central, participating largely in the demand. At the regular Stock Exchange Board, morning session, several demonstrations were made to break the market down on 60-day seller's options below the cash price, but the sales were not pressed to a sufficient amount to effect the purpose. There was, nevertheless, a feeling on the Stock Exchange that the market would react 1@2 ℘ cent., and some considerable cash sales were, no doubt, made on this calculation, based in good part on the fact that Erie ran up from 66¼@71¼ in about thirty hours—from Tuesday morning to Wednesday afternoon. The business at all the Boards, it will be noticed, was unusually heavy in amount, and on nearly the entire Railway list the fluctuations, singular to say, were rather in favor of than against the figures made yesterday afternoon. North West Preferred from 67¾ sold up to 69¾ ℘ cent.; Rock Island from 97¾@98¾ ℘ cent., and New-York Central from 105¾@106¾ ℘ cent. Part of this advance was lost in the afternoon. The Miscellaneous Shares were lower on Western Telegraph, steady on Mariposa, Quicksilver, Canton and Cumberland, and higher on Pacific Mail. The latter brought 144 seller's option 60 days.

At the latest Open Board the sellers were more numerous, and the market disposed to yield, apparently with the assent of some of the *Bulls* who sold on yesterday's rise. The number of new buyers, however, has so rapidly increased, and the upward movement in Erie has been carried with so much ease and success, that but few operators, *Bear* or *Bull*, look for anything more than a very temporary reaction.

At 5 o'clock P. M. in the Long Room the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	102¾	102¾	Northwest	45¾	45¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¾	112¾	N. West Pref.	67¾	68¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108¾	108¾	Rock Island	97¾	97¾
N. Y. Central	105¾	105¾	Fort Wayne	102	102¾
Erie	71¾	70¾	W. U. Telegraph	49¾	49
Hudson	110	109¾	Cumberland	40¾	40¾
Reading	105¾	104¾	St. Paul Pref.	66¾	65
Mich. Southern	82¾	80¾	St. Paul Com.	48¾	47¾
Illinois Central	128¾	128¾	Toledo & Wabash	51	50¾
Pittsburgh	94¾	92¾	American Gold	138¾	139¾
Tenn. 6s, new	63¾	64¾	Bills on London	110	110¾

The Gold Room showed more firmness in the forenoon at 138¾@¼, and later in the day advanced to 139¼, on a report of large preparations to ship Gold by the various French, English and German steamers on Saturday. Exchange on London is now in the control of the standard drawers, but few bills of a transient character offering in the market. At the same time the demand, outside the usual settlements in July for dividends and East and West India credits, is not large, and the rate on London 110¼ ℘ cent.

The rise in Stocks has carried down a respectable firm of the regular Exchange Board, though we understand the amount involved is not large. A Broker in the Long Room also failed to-day.

The following bids were made for the various Public funds of the United States—the transactions large and prices still on the advance:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	135	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108¾
6 ℘ cent., 1868	135	5-20, c., 1867	108¾
6 ℘ cent. coupon, 1868	135	5 ℘ cent. reg'd. 1871	116
6 ℘ cent., reg. 1881	110¾	5 ℘ cent. coup. 1871	116¾
500 & 1,000, '81	110¾	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1874	103¾
5-20, reg., 1862	109	10-40 reg.	102¾
5-20 cou., small	111¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	102¾
5-20 500 & 1,000	112¾	3-10 1st series	108¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	109¾	3-10 2d series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	109¾	3-10 3d series	106
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	106¾		

And the following for the State Bonds. Tennessees active and ¼@½ ℘ cent. higher than yesterday:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c., 1870	102	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105¾	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	99
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois War loan	99
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Indiana 5 ℘ c. War l'n.	91
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1878	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Mich. 7 ℘ c. War l'n.	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	65
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	91¾	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	64¾
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	100	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	55¾
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	100	North Carolina n. bds.	56
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	100¾	Missouri 6s	98¾
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	99	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	98¾
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	99	California 7s	122¾
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99	Connecticut 6s	98¾
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	135	Hanover	113
Merchants'	114	Irving	104
Mechanics'	118	Metropolitan	126¾
America	136	Market	110
City	205	Nassau	105
National	111	Shoe and Leather	106
Commerce	116¾	Continental	103¾
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	113	St. Nicholas	106
American Exchange	118	Imp'rs. & Traders'	113¾
Pacific	175	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Chatham	137	Fourth National	104¾
Bank of the Repub.	120	Ninth National	109
Bank of North Am'a	104¾	Tenth National	103¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Con. 7 ℘ c. ex. bds.	82¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Con. 7 ℘ c. 1st m.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es.	90	Lack & W Bds.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	97¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	105¾	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	107	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	108	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	92¾
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102¾	Tol. & W. 2d M.	79¾
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	102¾	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	73
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	99	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	84
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	99	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	97¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97¾
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	91	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	104	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	101¾	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. 69-72	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95¾
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
N. Ind. Goshen Line, 68	98	Chi. & A. 1st mort.	99¾
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	98	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	113	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	61
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	85¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	78	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	87¾	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	82
Chi. & N. W. Int B.	90	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	100¾
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	80	Chi. & R. I. Consd. Iss.	90

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the first week in July:

1867	$63,928
1866	84,969
Decrease	$21,041

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the first week in July:

1867	$192,924
1866	190,762
Increase	$2,162

The hand-bill, or poster, of "*reduced* passenger fares" on the Erie Road last week, resulted in an *advance* in the Stock from 66 to 72 ℘ cent. To-day a similar poster was circulated of "reduced fares" on the New-York Central. On the same principle, it is probably the precurser of an early advance in Central Stock from 105½ to 110 or 112 ℘ cent.

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company will pay on demand a dividend of 5 ℘ cent., free from Government tax; Niagara Fire Insurance Company, 5 ℘ cent., free of tax; Lamar Fire Insurance Company, 5 ℘ cent., free of tax.

The Continental Insurance Company announces, elsewhere in our columns to-day, several liberal dividends to its customers and stockholders.

The United States Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $986,461, including $368,000 from customs; payments, £1,186,669; balance this evening, $117,221,396.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, July 11, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 5,673 bbls. Flour, 1,147 bbls. and 175 bags Corn Meal, 22,250 bushels Wheat, 241,907 bushels Corn, 83,575 bushels Malt, 75 bbls. Beer, 31 pkgs. Cut Meats, 200 pkgs. Lard, 5,261 bbls. Petroleum and 972 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues firm but inactive, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19¼c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand and firm in price. Middling grades closed at 26c.@27½c. ℘ lb., on sales and resales of 1,600 bales, against receipts of 92 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,901
Receipts last week	9,046
Receipts preceding week	6,760
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	383,333
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	610,895
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	322,798
Exports since Sept. 1	441,271
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	80,000
Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.	
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,821,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,471,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	187,000

EGGS—Are in fair supply and demand at our quotations. Many lots lose heavily in counting, and in consequence our quotations are for loss off. Jersey, Extra brands, 21c.@22c.; State and Pennsylvania, 18c.@21c.; Ordinary Western, 17c.@19c.; Western, by Express, 18c.@20c.; Canada, 17c.@19c., ℘ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, and has again advanced 15c.@30c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,800 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$8 75; very poor to good Extra State at $8 70@$10 50; good to choice do. do. at $10 60@$11 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 40@$11 60 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$8 75
Extra State	8 70	@11 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75	@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 40	@11 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 65	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 65	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@18 00

Southern Flour is steadily improving; sales have been reported of 470 bbls., at $9 70@$11 50 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 60@$16 50 for fair to choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand at $10 75@$14 50 for extra ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair request, at from $7@$9 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, $5 85@$5 90 for Fairfax, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,400 bbls. and sacks, at $11 75@$15 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT.—Domestic Apples are slow of sale and prices are very irregular. Strawberries are out of market. We quote: Apples, new, ℘ bbl., $1 50@$5; Cherries, Red, ℘ lb., 9c.@14c.; Cherries, White, ℘ lb., 14c.@20c.; Raspberries, Antwerp, ℘ basket, 14c.@18c. Dried Fruits of all kinds are very dull, and sales are very small. A few lots of Apples have been taken for German account, but not enough to give tone to the market. Apples, State, 6c.@7c.; Apples, Western, 5c.@6c.; Apples, Southern, 3c.@3½c.; Peaches, new Southern, 40c.@41c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 7½c.@8½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@8½c.; Cherries, new, pitted, 40c.@45c.; Blackberries, 12c.; Raspberries, 48c.@50c.; Plums, 33c.@34c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request at a further improvement in prices. Sales since our last, 44,500 bushels, including poor to very good No. 1 Spring at $2 47@$2 60; No. 2 do. at $2 30@$2 35, Amber State at $3 10@$3 12½, chiefly at $3 10; New Amber Georgia, unsound to choice, $2 65@$3 10; and White California at $3 05@$3 10 ℘ bushel. Corn has been quite plenty to-day, and receivers have been eager sellers, while the demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 148,000 bushels, at $1 03@$1 08 for poor to handsome new Mixed Western; 91c.@$1 03 for unsound and damp, and $1 07@$1 12 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand at $1 45@$1 55 for Western, $1 55@$1 60 for Canada, and $1 65@$1 70 for State, ℘ bushel; sales 4,800 bushels. Barley is quite nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats are in moderate request, including New Western at from 82c.@92c. for the whole range; State at 92c.@94½c., in store and afloat; Southern at 90c.@92c., ℘ bushel; sales 43,000 bushels. The trade in Beans is limited as the stock is very light. We quote: Beans, Marrows, hand-picked, $3 85@$4; Beans, mediums, hand-picked, $3 85@$4; Beans, kidneys, hand-picked, $3 85@$4 25; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2@$3; Peas, Canadas, in bulk, $1 20@$1 25, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate request at 90c.@95c. for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 95c.@$1 15 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

LIME—Is in demand at unchanged rates.

MOLASSES—Is plenty and heavy, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@58c.; English Island, 52c.@54c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 37@$4 50; Resin at $3@$8 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 50@$6; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at 65c.@67c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 38 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been lightly dealt in at 16c.@17c. for Crude; 11c.@12c. for do. in bulk; 24c.@28c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 37¼c.@39c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Old Potatoes are in small supply. New are more plenty and lower. We quote new potatoes: Bermudas, $4 50@$5 25; Savannah, $3@$5 50; Norfolk, $4@$5. Old Potatoes: Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 50; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 50; Prince Alberts, $2 25@$2 50 ℘ bbl. Onions, Bermudas, ℘ bbl., $3 50@$4; Turnips, ℘ 100 bunches, $3@$5; Cabbages, ℘ 100, $4@$6; Long Island Green Peas, ℘ bbl., $4@$5; Tomatoes, ℘ bushel, $2@$3; String Beans, ℘ bbl., $7 50@$8; Cucumbers, ℘ 100, $3@$5; Squashes, ℘ bbl., $2@$2 50.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Poultry is plenty, slow of sale, and prices are considerably lower. We quote live poultry: Turkeys, ℘ lb., 16c.@18c.; Fowls, ℘ lb., 14c.@16c.; Spring Chickens, ℘ pair, 50c.@$1 25; Geese, ℘ pair, $1 50@$2; Ducks, ℘ pair, $1@$1 25; Wild Pigeons, stall fed, ℘ dozen, $3@$3 50.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been more active, closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,450 bbls., in lots, at $22 25@$22 62 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 45 regular way; $21 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18 75@$19 for Prime, and $21 50 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request at 9¾c.@10½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12¾c.@14¾c. for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 364 pkgs. Bacon is in fair demand at 12¼c. for Short Clear; 12¾c. for City Long Rib; 12¾c. for Long Clear, 11¾c. for Short Rib, 11c. for Cumberland Cut, ℘ lb.; sales 430 boxes. Lard is improving; sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@13¾c. for common to choice kettle-rendered at 12¾c.@13c. ℘ lb. Beef continues quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales since our last reported of 200 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams rule quiet at $38@$40 ℘ bbl. Butter has been in limited demand at 12c.@20c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is very quiet at 7c.@14½c. ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. Starin & Floyd notice, thus: "The usual dullness to trade during the week following the 'Fourth' has prevailed during the week past. A light local demand for fine marks of State and Western Reserves the week's trade has been confined to. Common to fair grades of Butter have been quite dull, and are difficult to move at any price. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 10,122 packages. The market is dull and inanimate." We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℘ lb.	20	@26
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb.	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	20	@24
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb.	20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℘ lb.	18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb.	18	@21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb.	15	@18
Western, Ordinary, ℘ lb.	13	@14

We note a further decline in the market for Cheese from our last week's quotations. Really good to strictly fine factories of medium weights have been in fair demand for export at our quotations, while common to ordinary grades have been difficult to move unless at round concessions in rates. The English markets are reported weak and gradually declining in quotations, but the consumption of American Cheese is very large at the present comparative low price, and a further reduction in prices there would cause the consumption to be enormous, which is now quite probable. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 34,729 boxes. We quote:

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.	14¼	@14½
Factory Dairies, Fair, ℘ lb.	13	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.	12	@13
Farm Dairies, Fair, ℘ lb.	11	@12
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	7	@9

SUGARS.—Have been in good demand and buoyant in price; sales 1,550 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@12¾c., and 324 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in lively request at 15¾c.@16c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 89,000 lbs. at 12¼c.@12¾c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 11,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12c., also 67,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@10c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 450 bbls. Western, in bond, at 38c.@40c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 180 bales Cotton, part at 3-16d. ℘ lb.; 32,000 bushels Corn and Peas, by steamer, at 5d. ℘ bushel; 250 pkgs. Lard, by do., at 25s.; 7,000 boxes Cheese, by do., at 30s. ℘ ton; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For London, 14,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, on private terms; 50 hhds. and 65 three-quarter boxes Tobacco at 30s. and 35s. respectively. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. ℘ bbl. For Bordeaux, an American bark with 700 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d. For Bremen, 500 bales Cotton at ½d. ℘ lb.; 400 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d., and 60 tons Cedar Wood on private terms.

Sales of Real Estate—July 11.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Clifton, S. I., 2 lots, on New-York-av.	$2,7[illegible]
Lot on south side Fiftieth-st., 175 west of Sixth-av.	[illegible]

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Estate of Geo. De Motte, deceased—Hudson Co., N. J.

1 lot corner Cortland-st. and Montgomery-av., 100x134	$900
1 lot adjoining, 100x134	550
1 lot corner Hoboken-st. and Paterson Plankroad, 129.5x219	1,800
1 lot corner Paterson-av. and Paterson Plankroad, 143x162	1,575
1 lot corner Paterson-av. and Bergen Wood road, 25x118	[illegible]
1 lot adjoining, 25x118	350
1 lot corner Paterson-av., 25x115	275
1 lot corner Paterson Plankroad and Montgomery-av., 167x137	1,650
1 lot Paterson Plankroad, 45x232	775
4 lots corner Paterson Plankroad and Montgomery-av., 25x100, each	275
4 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	250
4 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	205

BY JOHNSON & MILLER—BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

4 lots on Ralph-av., 39 feet from Douglas-st., with 5 lots in rear, each	43

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss A. will be at home after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date. Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD. FOR YOUNG LADIES. Miss M. SAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institution of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in the renowned place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss SAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Address until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—AFTER AN ABSENCE OF four years the subscriber has returned to the City and opened ROOMS AT NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE, with the intention of converting all bad writers into good ones in ten lessons of an hour each. "Old and Young" will receive private lessons at hours to suit. Ladies' Classes. BOOKKEEPING TAUGHT. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH. The reputed Penman of America.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information send for a circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in. Those expecting to apply through "American School Institute," should have Application Forms sent them by return mail. Good Teachers can be suited. See "TEACHERS' BULLETIN." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NUN QUAM NUN PARATUS. Spring Fish Chowder this day at WINDUST'S, No. 11 Park-row and 6 Ann-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED CHEMISTS AND Mining Engineers offer their services to those about to invest in mining adventures on the Pacific coast. They will make [illegible] examinations of mines and mining property, and report upon their true condition, the nature and value of the ores, &c., and [illegible]. FALKENAU & BANKS, Pacific Chemical Works, San Francisco, Cal. REFERENCES BY PERMISSION. New-York. STOUT & DICKINSON, Bankers, No. 25 Broad-st. EDWIN J. HANKS, Banker, No. 40 Broadway. JOSEPH STEINERT, Merchant, No. 113 Chambers-st. FRIEDRICH KAPP, Lawyer, No. 4 Wall-st. FALKENAU, PALLAK & CO., Jewelers, No. 4 Maiden-lane. San Francisco. FRED. McCRELLISH & CO., Proprietors *Alta California*. ROBERT B. C. STEARNS, Secretary Harbor Commissioners. Prof. PRICE, Chemist.

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—We will cause your Business Card to be inserted in a selected list of 400 newspapers, dailies and weeklies, for $400 per month; three months for $1,000. These papers comprise the most influential organs published in the United States, and are distributed through every [illegible] State; and there are five cases out of six where the paper named is the [illegible] in the locality. [illegible] parties who [illegible]. Call and examine list. [illegible] ROWELL, Advertising Agent, No. 40 Park-row, (Times Building,) New-York.

$70,000 IN CASH, LANDS AND CITY property to exchange for merchandise; also, a [illegible] City property for sale. Apply to HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 123 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS. Always ready, will not harden or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

BILLIARDS.

FRENCH'S HOTEL BILLIARD-ROOM is now reopened in a style which for elegance and appointments is unsurpassed by any billiard-room in the City.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WOMAN IN WHITE. Julia Dean as Laura Fairlie and Ann Catherick.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, HUNTING A TURTLE, HONEYMOON, WIFE'S LESSON, RICHARD III. and HIDE AND SEEK. Characters by Miss R. Denvil, Miss Marian, Miss S. Steele, Messrs. L. Mesteyer, G. Davenport, S. H. Budworth, G. W. Thompson, C. K. Fox, W. C. Foster.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY and QUITE AT HOME. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COM. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

HIGH BRIDGE.
THIS AFTERNOON, Leslie, the Hero of Niagara Falls, on the tight rope.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices by Atlantic Cable say that a conspiracy against the Queen of Spain is thought to exist in that country, and two thousand persons have been arrested.

GARIBALDI has issued a manifesto pledging his sons and his friends to the liberation of Rome.

The report of the Russian diplomatic note in regard to Ireland is thought to be a hoax.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday proceeded to the consideration of Mr. HOWARD'S amendment to the Reconstruction Bill reported by Mr. TRUMBULL. It provides that the mere act of voting for an ordinance of secession, so called, shall not of itself be deemed engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and that persons who held certain minor civil offices shall not be disfranchised. After some discussion Mr. HOWARD withdrew the amendment. Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment to the effect that no rebel State shall be entitled to representation in Congress unless it shall contain in its Constitution a provision declaring that such State shall for ever remain a member of the American Union; that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the United States, and that no law shall be passed by said State in contravention of the authority of the United States, or in subversion of it. Mr. TRUMBULL raised the point of order that this resolution could not be admitted under the rule recently adopted prohibiting the consideration of matters not connected with the Reconstruction Bill, as passed at the last session. He claimed that this was new matter, and the President so decided. Mr. DRAKE appealed from the decision of the Chair, and, after considerable debate, the Chair was sustained by a vote of yeas 24, nays 13. Mr. BUCKALEW offered an amendment relative to cumulative suffrage, which was also decided to be out of order. It gave rise to a lengthy discussion, however, during which Mr. BUCKALEW explained his views on the subject. Mr. SUMNER read a lengthy speech reviewing the various reconstruction measures which had been before the country. An amendment was offered requiring the establishment of a system of common schools in the Southern States, but the Senate, under the rule, refused to receive it. Several other amendments were offered, discussed and rejected, when the bill was taken from the Committee, and, on motion, substituted for the House bill. Mr. BUCKALEW again took the floor, and in a speech of an hour's duration discussed the general features of the bill. At 7:30 a vote was taken on the main question, and the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 31, nays 6. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. MOREHEAD, the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Bounty Act of the 28th of July, 1866, so as to provide that in case of the death of the soldier after his discharge, and before the receiving of the bounty, it shall be paid to his heirs. The resolution offered by Mr. BOUTWELL, providing for an adjournment till October, was taken up and discussed at length. The question of impeachment was duly considered, and formed the principal topic of debate. Mr. STEVENS wished the Judiciary Committee instructed to report at least partially at the present session. Mr. PIKE declared that the impeachment agitation was a "President-making game. Mr. BOUTWELL called for the previous question on his resolution, but the House declined to second it. Mr. PIKE then offered a substitute, providing for an adjournment till the 13th of October, which was agreed to. Mr. BOUTWELL'S resolution, as amended, was then agreed to. The bill for the relief of deserters was then taken up and passed. It provides that those soldiers who served up to the time of the surrender of LEE and JOHNSON, and then left their commands without leave, shall not be considered as deserters. The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the cause of the decline of the shipbuilding interest in this country. Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report at the present session the evidence taken relative to impeachment, and moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it. At 3:40 the House took a recess to 8 P. M. The Senate Reconstruction Bill was received in the House at its evening session, and gave rise to much discussion, during which Mr. BINGHAM and Mr. SCHENCK indulged in some personalities. Finally, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, the bill was, by a vote of yeas 74, nays 49, referred to the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Surratt trial was continued yesterday, the defence examining witnesses to discredit those called by the prosecution. Several swore that WILLIAM H. CLEAVER could not be believed under oath. Mrs. FREDERIKA LAMBERT testified that she occupied a house near where Mrs. SURRATT lived. On the night of the assassination she heard some one in the street say that the President had been shot. She raised her window and asked two soldiers who were passing what the matter was, and they informed her of the assassination. MARGARET WILLIAMS, a colored servant living with Mrs. LAMBERT, corroborated that lady's statement. JOHN T. HALLAHAN, who boarded at Mrs. SURRATT'S at the time of the assassination, and who was subsequently employed by the detectives, was examined at great length regarding his acquaintance with WEICHMAN. The only point of interest in his evidence is the fact that it was he who lost the handkerchief marked "J. H. SURRATT" in Essex Junction depot. Several other witnesses were examined without throwing any new light upon the case, and the Court adjourned.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, after a number of memorials, resolutions and communications had been received and referred to committees, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole, and continued the debate on the suffrage question. Several amendments were offered and discussed, but no definite action was taken upon any. The Committee reported progress, and the Convention adjourned to this morning.

Our Havana correspondent announces that, notwithstanding the recent proclamation of the Captain-General regarding the slave-trade with Cuba, a large cargo of negroes has recently been landed near Havana. The military revolt recently reported at Porto Rico originated with a corporal and a few soldiers under his orders. With the arrest of the belligerent corporal the "revolt" was at an end. The office of the American Consul was handsomely decorated with flags on the Fourth of July, and a fine band treated the American residents to a few of their national airs. The rates of tolls adopted by the Cable Company are as follows: To Key West, $3 50 for twenty words, $1 75 for ten, and 20 cents for every word over twenty. To England, $53 50 for twenty words; $26 75 for ten, and $2 75 for every word over twenty. To Ceylon, $61 for twenty words and $31 25 for ten. To the United States, to any part, $10 for twenty words, and $5 for ten, and 50 cents for every word over twenty. The rest will soon appear. Petitions were being presented daily to the General Collector from parties declaring their inability to pay the tax, and many planters and real estate owners were selling their land as a sacrifice, being unable to raise the contributions. The season was warm and sickly, yellow fever and the typhus making sad havoc.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* announces that the band of Indians who were recently defeated in their attack upon Fort Wallace, Kansas, made a second attack on the 9th inst. Capt. BORWITZ, of the Seventh Cavalry, went out with forty-eight men to meet the Indians, and although at first repulsed, succeeded in driving them away. His loss was thirteen killed. The Indians carried off their killed and wounded, and the number could not be ascertained. It is reported that the Cheyenne Chief, ROMAN NOSE, was killed.

By letters from Bogota, the arrest of the ex-Dictator and the news of his incarceration are confirmed. Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA, on taking charge of the Executive, issued a proclamation declaring MOSQUERA a prisoner of State. Congress, which was unconstitutionally dissolved, will again meet to continue its session toward the close of June. The Mosqueritas still hold out in the State of Boliver.

LOCAL.

In April last, one AARON MEYERS stole from RAPHAEL BRAUN, a resident of Williamsburgh, $1,300 in current funds, and 198 pairs of shoes. Having committed the larceny, the delinquent abducted from her home a young girl aged 15 years, DECLA MILLER by name, and fled with the child to California. Inspector DILKS, having at once telegraphed the facts of the case to the Chief of Police of San Francisco, MEYERS was taken into custody on landing. As the Police, however, had no legal right to detain the prisoner, he was liberated on promising to marry the girl he had abducted. MEYERS soon afterward kept his promise, and was quietly enjoying the honeymoon in San Francisco when rearrested by a New-York officer, Detective STRAUSS, who being provided with the necessary requisition, escorted the prisoner to the steamer he had left a few days previous and accompanied him back. MEYERS and his young wife reached New-York last night. After his departure for California, it was ascertained that he was a married man and the father of three children, and that his first wife is now living in Germany. The prisoner will be arraigned to-day to answer a double charge of bigamy and grand larceny.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have resolved to divide the $10,000 appropriated by the Legislature, to be dispensed in donations to charitable institutions, between the Magdalen Society, Prison Association, Asylum for Lying-in Women, Opthalmic Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, Sheltering Arms, Manhattan Dispensary, Colored Home and Colored Orphan Asylum.

Justice DOWLING held an examination yesterday in the case of ISAAC SOMERS, who is charged with receiving six barrels of stolen whisky from the thieves, with guilty knowledge. After considerable discussion, the case was submitted to the magistrate without additional evidence, and the accused was discharged on the ground that the evidence was insufficient.

The Boards of Excise and Health met yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the chair. A report was presented to the former-named Board from Dr. HARRIS, Register of Vital Statistics, giving the result of the recent European Cholera Congress.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted a resolution authorizing the Harlem Railroad Company to use dummy-engines between their several passenger and freight depots in this City.

Capt. GREEN and Purser HUERTAS, of the steamship *Eagle*, have placed us under obligations by the safe transmission and prompt delivery of our packages, &c., from Havana.

A good inquiry prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise. Flour, Wheat, Pork, Rye and Lard were dearer. Corn was cheaper. Cotton steady. Freights were more active.

Tennessee Not a Model of Reconstructed States.

Some of our contemporaries have extolled Tennessee as a pattern to be admired and imitated by the people of States engaged in the work of reconstruction. "If the States now excluded," it is said, "will follow Tennessee in disfranchising rebels, and make their respective Brownlows the administrators of their affairs and their representatives in Congress, there need be no misgiving as to the prompt recognition of the work performed."

Now, we can conceive of no greater calamity than the mutiplication of Tennessees as members of the American Union. Of the whole South, Tennessee is beyond doubt the part in which the least has been done toward genuine reconstruction. It is nominally loyal, of course. It is represented in Congress. It is not included in the region over which the provisions of the military government acts extend. And yet what is its condition? Essentially volcanic. Loyal strength is the result not of loyal votes, but of rebel disfranchisement. BROWNLOW'S authority is contingent upon the application of the crushing process to the majority of the people. He is as absolute in his sphere as any of the military commanders in theirs, and infinitely more unscrupulous. He makes laws to suit his purposes. He interprets laws according to the dictates of his convenience. He tightens the disfranchising screw as often as he finds it necessary, and employs the bayonet when no less pungent weapon will carry his point. The result is that the State he governs approaches nearer and nearer to anarchy. Nowhere on the continent, save in hapless Mexico, is life or property less secure, or liberty a more transparent mockery. A condition of civil war really exists all the time—smothered it may be, but liable at any moment to burst forth under the excitement of some sudden difficulty.

No other state of things is possible so long as the Brownlow doctrine of reconstruction is allowed to prevail. For a period, perhaps, it had its uses. While the rebellion lasted, any less rigorous rule might have failed to keep in check the hostile elements with which the Border States abounded. But there is no pretext for perpetuating in peace the iron-handed administration which was indispensable amidst the turmoil of war. The country requires the allegiance of all its citizens, but this is possible only when the powers that be cease to heap penalties upon whole classes, and to persecute as outlaws all who decline to pronounce their party shibboleth. BROWNLOW proceeds on the notion that it is necessary, day after day, to pile coals of fire upon the heads of the great majority of the people, simply because they decry his acts and seek to thwart his ambition. A statesman similarly situated would acknowledge mutual reconciliation as the stepping-stone to reconstruction; he would see that the loyalty of a State can have no efficient guarantee except the attachment of the people; and he would avoid the fatal blunder of supposing that the elevation of his nominees to power is a test of the fitness of the people for the possession of the franchise. In a word, a wise ruler, occupying BROWNLOW'S position, within the period which has elapsed since the close of the rebellion, would have restored Tennessee to peace, and placed it far on the road to prosperity. BROWNLOW, on the contrary, by pursuing a course of which almost fiendish malignity is the chief characteristic, has alienated class from class, driven moderate Unionists into alliance with unrepentant rebels, and forced his State, rich in natural resources, to a condition of desperation, almost of despair.

We are glad to see that the exaltation of Tennessee as a model State is deprecated by influential Radical journals. Missouri has tried the proscriptive policy thoroughly, and the St. Louis *Democrat* is not disposed to recommend its adoption. "Tennessee," that print remarks, "is not a particularly good pattern for other States. It is not absolutely certain," the *Democrat* adds, "that the methods adopted by the loyal men there may not fail to secure their safety." The probabilities point in the opposite direction. There can be no permanent safety in methods which imply the continued parade of the conqueror's authority.

Contrasted with the Tennessee system, the reconstruction policy of Congress is merciful and just. Stern it is, indeed, and despotic for a time, but it opens the door to a milder authority, and offers inducements to the acceptance of conditions by which the South may materially improve its position. The guarantees it exacts imply no long-continued humiliation, and no more radical changes than those which follow logically from the late conflict.

Instead of commending Tennessee as a model to be imitated by the States or to be respected in framing the polity of the Republic, we submit that it should be studied as an illustration of the evils and dangers of a theory of reconstruction based upon narrow-mindedness and hate. Congress holds in its hands the power of securing loyal organizations throughout the South. For the rest, reliance must be placed upon the amended spirit and will of the people, and these are more likely to be affected by a generous forbearance, as suggested by SICKLES, than by the intolerance and lawless violence which have their official incarnation in the irreverend BROWNLOW.

The Latest Raid of the Fenians.

It will take more serious reverses than those suffered by the Fenians at the hands of the Canada militia, or the police of Kerry, to take the conceit out of the leaders of the swindling organization.

Their latest raid, however, takes so decidedly the form of a huge joke;—it has been contrived with such sharpness of wit;—its announcement has made so many of our political sages raise their spectacles—looking wise as par-boiled owls—that, for once, we should be half disposed—if we honestly could—to overlook the swindle, and to look only at the humor of the thing. The mysterious circular letter from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the Governments of France, England and the United States, of which we had solemn forewarning by the Cable yesterday, will be found in full in another column of to-day's TIMES. It is the cleverest thing (although that is not saying much,) that has yet emanated from the brains of Fenianism. It is understood to be the work of a lounger at the clubs—doubtless some lively T. C. D. graduate; a sympathizer in his way with the Irish revolutionary party.

The Czar of all the Russias, after escaping from the insults of a Parisian mob of Polish sympathizers, and from the stealthy aim of a political assassin, is made to appear as having been seized with a sudden feeling of remorse for his relentless persecution of the Catholic patriots of Poland, laity, clergy and hierarchy alike. He thereupon resolves—upon what? Upon following the liberal example of Austria, and giving his conquered provinces *some* rights of local self-government? Upon recognizing the principle of religious equality, or some small degree of religious toleration in his Polish dominions? Upon releasing the thousands of Catholic nobles in long exile in Siberia? Upon proclaiming, as the sorrow-stricken King of Hungary did, the other day—a general amnesty for political offences? Nothing of the kind. The penitent monarch is made to give a wider scope to his sympathies; a broader range to his benevolent intents. He resolves to declare himself the patron of Fenianism. He orders his chief Minister to communicate to the Governments at Washington, Paris and London the expediency, the desirability and the urgent need of assembling a conference, at the earliest possible day, for discussing the condition of Ireland; for bringing the views of the QUEEN'S Government into harmony with those of other nations on the questions of Ireland's rights, and Ireland's wrongs, and for a general examination into the merits of the repeal question, Irish tenant rights, Catholic disbilities and the justice for continuing or discontinuing the Maynooth Grant to the Romanists, and the *Regium Donum* to the blue Presbyterians of "the black North!" That may not be exactly the order in which the Irish question is treated in Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S dispatch to which we refer our readers. The document is not dictated in newspaper style; it has all the solidity of a State Paper, ascribed to it by some of our morning and evening contemporaries; and if the Czar was not thinking of Poland, but of the repeal of the Irish Union after his visit to Paris, his Fenian Mentor certainly shows good reason why the one question might as well occupy his Imperial mind as the other.

As to the value of this diplomatic thrust, as a news item, paid for at the rate of half a guinea a word, perhaps the less said the better. A bad joke sometimes costs more; and GORTSCHAKOFF'S dispatch is only a bad joke in one sense. It has excited anew a number of warmhearted, credulous, trustful, hopeful, Irish people among us here, with the notion that the day of redemption is now at last drawing nigh; that a little more contributed to the Fenian Fund will enable the Czar and the Emperor NAPOLEON, and the Government of the United States, to release the Irish nation from the grasp of the bloody Saxon. In that view of the case, we fear, the hoax must resolve itself into something like a heartless imposition, covered up under a certain garnishing of wit or humor, or *smartness*. Regarded from that point, there can be but one feeling among good people respecting the matter. A swindle is a swindle.

The Reign of Terror in Mexico.

Our readers will find in the letters of our Mexican Correspondent which appear in other columns, a more connected account than has yet been given of the tragic events that transpired within the Republic between the 14th and the 26th of June.

The recital more than confirms what has been alleged of the universal thirst for blood among those who call themselves the Liberals of Mexico. Several classes are marked out for especial persecution, or for instant death. The nuns and occupants of religious houses generally are turned out of doors. Priests of every order, high and low, are forbidden to appear in their professional attire in the streets. Capitalists, on whom *forced* loans were made by the Imperial Government, while it lasted, are compelled to pay as much more to the present dominant faction. Failing in that they are turned out bankrupt and penniless. Foreigners are condemned to a treatment to which there is no parallel in our time. Frenchmen, Germans, Americans are treated with the same insolence. All the Consulates—including our own—have been forcibly entered and rifled by the Juarist thieves, under official mandate. Our flag has been trampled upon, within sight of the "Liberal" headquarters. The cry is for "blood, blood, blood." "Nothing," says our correspondent, writing from the capital of Mexico under date of the 26th, "Nothing but *executions, imprisonments and extortions* have thus far marked the new era which has dawned upon Mexico, by the destruction of the Empire, and over which so many promising prophecies were made. Eighteen hundred men, strangers and Mexicans bearing arms, have been shot at Queretaro since the capitulation of that city; and not an evening has come or a morning broken but what the clang of rifles is heard at the different public plazas or squares. Whenever we hear these reports, at eventide or at sunrise, we know that some uncondemned Frenchmen, Germans or Mexicans are being pierced through and through by bullets. No trial allowed—no confession granted, *but death, death, and blood, blood, are demanded by this so-called Liberal Government.* So far as we have seen, with but few exceptions, it is composed of a motley crowd, and one thing is certain, no foreigner can live here. The persecutions upon all of them, Americans as well as others, have been begun in earnest. All the Consulates and Foreign Legations were entered and searched last evening, against the protest of all the respective Consuls and Ministers. 'Leave the country—we don't want you here,' are the greetings given to all foreign residents."

That is the story as told by an eye-witness, whose testimony will defy impeachment. We commend the report to the thoughtful attention of the American people.

MINOR TOPICS.

That there are a very great number of houses and stores "to let" in this City at the present time is easily seen by any one who takes the trouble to look around. Yet we do not hear that the places which are vacant, and many of which have remained vacant since the 1st of May, are being offered at such reduced rates as would be befitting the present times. Agents and owners hold on to the high prices of last year, though there is no prospect of their being realized for this year, at all events. It would seem to be not unwise, at least for those who have unoccupied houses on their hand, to abate somewhat in their pretensions.

The Democratic members of Congress are determined to get up a war with some foreign Power, great or small. On Monday Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and Mr. BROOKS "had their minds set" to rush into war with Mexico at once because of her outrages on civilization and the American flag. On Wednesday Mr. ROBINSON got furiously belligerent against England because of her treatment of the Fenians, and energetically expressed his hope that "there was spirit enough in the nation and weight of metal enough in the army and navy to take Mr. MEANY out of prison and bring him back, even if, in the march toward that prison, it became necessary to tread down the nation that held him imprisoned." Of course Mr. WOOD backed up Mr. ROBINSON in his demonstration against England. Now we could wish that these Democratic philosophers would be satisfied with one war at a time. Before the close even of the present brief session, we expect they will find themselves on record as ready to fight all creation and the rest of mankind.

Some of the debates in the Constitutional Convention at Albany are quite after the style of those in rural debating societies. Wednesday's debate on the suffrage question was of this order. It was quite as bad as some of the discussions on the same subject that have taken place in Congress. More than this we could not say.

It may now be considered as fixed that the murderess BRIDGET DURGAN will be executed in New-Jersey on the 30th of next month, according to the sentence passed upon her by Judge VREDENBURG. The Court of Pardons has refused to commute her sentence, being unable to find any ground for doubting her guilt, or any reason upon which a pardon might be based. The death penalty for murderers is not yet abrogated, either theoretically or practically in the ancient State of New-Jersey. "I have gone to live in Jersey," exclaimed a distinguished New-England scholar and philosopher, some years ago—"I have gone to live in Jersey because there they *hang* people."

We have received a pamphlet entitled "An Appeal Against the Anarchy of Sex." It is a vigorous protest against what are vulgarly styled women's rights, and though not as well put together as might be, contains some striking and novel points. The writer is severe, if not ungallant, when he refers to the so-called "strong-minded females" as "persons who seem to constitute substantially *a kind of third sex*, so to speak, of somewhat monstrous aspect," and we think that some people will dispute his knowledge of the sex when he says that "women are so constituted that they will *do* whatever man wishes them to do." He certainly makes what one portion of the female sex will consider a very conclusive argument against women going to the polls as voters when he says, "For, be it remembered, *Biddy is to be there as well as her mistress*, and in that unwonted encounter what scenes may arise, must surely gives us pause." His philosophic conclusion from a study of the whole matter is "that the male and female man constitute an essential unity, that they must always be considered together and not apart, and that the responsible representative of this entity is the male."

Never at any previous time have we heard of such an immense number of cases of "love and suicide" as have been reported in our exchanges of late. We can hardly take up a paper from any town or city in the country but we find a paragraph chronicling some new incident of the kind. The victims of "love and suicide" seem to be pretty equally divided between the sexes, though perhaps something more than half of them are females. We hope the gentle sex will at once stop this ungentle habit. It is possible to understand how a man might be driven to despair by some fascinating daughter of Eve, but how a woman should go to such lengths for any *man*—we must leave women to explain.

The Cable report which we had some two months ago of the abolition of Slavery in the Empire of Brazil, was subsequently found to be in advance of the event. But the emancipation movement has gone so far that the Emperor DOM PEDRO II., in his recent speech at the opening of the Brazilian Chambers, gave utterance to the following sentence: "The servile element of the Empire cannot fail to merit opportunely your consideration, acting in a manner to care for the *high interests attached to emancipation*, by respecting actual property, and without giving a profound shock to our main source of industry, agriculture." The different tenure on which negro slavery exists in Brazil from that on which it formerly existed in the United States, may be judged by the fact that the head of the State can utter himself in this way. Imagine one of our Presidents speaking in this style prior to 1860. It may be considered certain that Brazilian emancipation will be effected peaceably and without difficulty.

The *Express* accepts the truth of the report about a Russian proposition for a joint inquiry into the state of affairs in Ireland, and adds: "As we happen to have just now ten little Irelands of our own on hand, and if there is to be any 'joint inquiry,' we suggest that it begin on this side of the Atlantic. The 'state of affairs' in Louisiana, Mississippi, the Carolinas, &c., are quite as much in need of investigation as the 'state of affairs' on the Liffey, on the Shannon, or on the Boyne." This is very smart, we suppose; but then suppose that before the Czar, the Emperor and the Queen got the joint Commission appointed, or before its members got at their labors on this continent, our "ten little Irelands" had transformed themselves into ten free, self-governing, equal constitutional States, what, we ask, would the *Express* say and the Commissioners report, and the Czar think? For, unlike the Hibernian Ireland, our "ten little Irelands" have it in their own power to redeem themselves.

One of our religious exchanges has an account of the terrible destitution of the West in the matter of clergymen, and it makes an appeal to Christian young men to volunteer and supply the vacancies. On the other hand, we heard an eminent orthodox clergyman from Illinois recently say that the superabundance of preachers in that and adjacent States was doing great damage to the Church and the community. In almost every town of two or three thousand people there were five or six rival clergyman of different denominations, while one, or at most two would be all that are really required. What was needed, he said, was men of higher intellect and education, and greater personal and moral force than can ordinarily be found in Western towns. We submit this view of the case to our religious contemporary.

Mr. SUMNER is evidently one of those sticklers for freedom of opinion, who give every man liberty to think just as they do. He goes into caucus, and, if the caucus agrees with him, he supports it, otherwise he bolts it. The other day he had a resolution to offer in the Senate, and said he would keep it before the Senate till it was passed. "But suppose it is voted down to-day?" asks Mr. FESSENDEN. "Why, then," replies Mr. SUMNER, "I shall regard that as a wrong conclusion, and govern myself accordingly." With Mr. SUMNER evidently political "orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is your doxy."

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The impeachment movement received a staggering blow to-day, which will severely cripple it if it does not kill it outright. It has been understood pretty thoroughly throughout the country that as soon as the result of the decision of the Judiciary Committee was known, the impeachment leaders resolved upon a still more vigorous and determined effort to accomplish their end, and boasts were loud and open that though a majority of the Committee were opposed to them, yet when the matter should get into the House they were confident of success. A small minority of the Committee, Messrs. LAWRENCE and WILLIAMS, were persistently in favor of going into the matter at the present session, but it was soon found that even the friends of impeachment were not disposed to remain here during the hot months and consider the subject. Hence Mr. BOUTWELL early assented to the project for an adjournment to October, when, it was thought, the House would be willing to take up the impeachment matter and carry it through, as the minority thought, to the result of a bill of impeachment. So, upon yesterday, as soon as Mr. WILSON, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made his report that the Committee would not be ready until the 16th of October, Mr. BOUTWELL promptly followed with a resolution to adjourn until that time. A quarrel immediately followed, precipitated by Mr. WILLIAMS, who wanted to make known the fact that the minority were ready to report now, which was in violation of the agreement in Committee. Mr. BOUTWELL then moved its postponement until to-day, when it came up immediately after the reading of the journal. Mr. PIKE sought to move an amendment to make the date the 13th of November, but Mr. BOUTWELL would not yield, and demanded the previous question. This was a motion which everybody saw at a glance would test, and as near as possible now, the positive strength of the impeachment party. The yeas and nays were called and the previous question was not sustained, the vote being about two to one against it. This gave Mr. PIKE the floor with his amendment for the 13th of November, when Mr. SPALDING moved as a substitute a resolution for an adjournment to the 16th of October, identical with the one under which the present session assembled. This the impeachment men at once averred would result in no session at all, as there would be no quorum present. Mr. SPALDING said that was exactly what he expected. Mr. SCHENCK then raised the point of order that the resolution was unconstitutional, and was allowed to argue it at some length, when the Speaker decided at some length that the point was not well taken. Mr. SCHENCK appealed from the Chair, and was left in a beggarly minority of 14, the yeas being 125. SPALDING'S resolution was then rejected, yeas 40, nays 128. PIKE'S resolution for Nov. 13 was then agreed to, yeas 93, nays 50. An analysis of this vote shows 62 Republicans, of whom but two are known to favor impeachment, and 31 Democrats voting yea, and 49 Republicans of whom 4 are known to oppose impeachment, and 1 Democrat voting no. Soon afterward Mr. STEVENS moved a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be directed to submit their evidence at once, so that it might be printed and examined during the recess. This was lost on a division by 55 yeas to 68 nays, and the yeas and nays were about to be demanded when Mr. WILSON got an amendment in the nature of a substitute directing the Committee to print the evidence and submit it to the House on the first day of the next session. This was agreed to—84 to 47. Mr. STEVENS then said he was opposed to making the matter a farce, and he moved to lay the whole subject on the table. This exactly suited the opponents of impeachment, as it left the Committee free to do as it pleased, and it was agreed to by a large majority. The general comment is that the impeachment minority was again badly beaten, and it is evident that its total strength at present does not equal fifty votes.

THE SENATE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Senate devoted the day to the discussion of the Reconstruction Bill. The speeches of Messrs. BUCKALEW and GARRETT DAVIS being the principal features. The former spoke at length in favor of the principle of minority representation, and offered an amendment to that effect, which was lost of course. At 6:30 the bill was passed—ayes 32, nays 6. REVERDY JOHNSON, who voted for the former bills, voted against this on the ground that this additional legislation was unnecessary.

THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House had a session to-night to consider the bill as it came from the Senate, the latter body having substituted its own bill for that of the House. At first there was a strong disposition to pass it at once, and Mr. BOUTWELL was just about to move the previous question when Mr. STEVENS came in and advised that it be referred to the Reconstruction Committee. After considerable wrangling this was agreed to, yeas 74, nays 49. The Committee will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, report at 12, and it is altogether probable that both Houses will complete action on it to-morrow, and that it will go to the President to-morrow night.

THE ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION.

Gen. BUTLER'S Committee of Investigation into the assassination conspiracy did not meet until to-day, when it organized by the appointment of JAMES REDPATH, of Anti-Slavery notoriety, as clerk, and a messenger. The labors of the Committee will probably not commence until after the adjournment. No witnesses have yet been examined.

RELIEF FOR DESERTERS.

The bill urged by the Ohio members of the House restoring to their regimental rolls as honorably discharged all soldiers technically denominated deserters because they did not wait for a formal muster-out after the close of the war, but left for their homes from the camps of disbandment without permission, passed the House to-day and was sent to the Senate where it will undoubtedly be agreed to. Ohio Republicans claim its passage will add twenty thousand votes to their party in the pending election, as by its provisions that number of men are enfranchised who under existing laws in that State are disqualified from voting.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The Receiver of the First National Bank at New-Orleans, which was closed on account of the complicity of its management with the Sub-Treasury defalcation in that city, reports that he has turned over to the United States Treasury, for the benefit of its creditors, $111,439 94, and that he has audited claims against it amounting to $395,085 42.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Hon. H. R. HURLBURD, Comptroller of the Currency, left for the North to-day on a leave of absence of a few weeks' duration. He has not been absent from his post of duty before for three years. Gov. FLANDERS, of Louisiana, whose arrival here was announced yesterday, is understood to be dissatisfied with his position as semi-military and semi-civil and provisional Governor, and is urging his claims for the position of Minister to Mexico.

The President has conferred the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet upon Capt. W. C. CHURCH, editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, and formerly of the staff of Major-Gen. SILAS CASEY.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

The reception of bids for navy supplies closed to-day. There was great competition, and it is understood that the successful parties have offered bids from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than the present market price.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

EVENING SESSION IN THE HOUSE.

The meeting of the House to-night to receive and act upon the Senate Amendatory Reconstruction Bill, was with a view to facilitate final action on that subject, so that the bill in the form it may be agreed to by both branches can be sent to the President this week. It seems to be the general understanding that he will return it with his objections to the House, in which it originated, as soon as the veto message can be prepared—probably by Tuesday next. Nearly all the members are anxious to adjourn.

MINISTER TO MEXICO.

It is likely that the nomination of MARCUS OTTERBOURG as Minister to Mexico, will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. As his rejection is said to be not improbable, there is a host of applicants. The friends of Mr. JOHN NUGENT, of California, who arrived here to-day, are urging him with great persistency. Many of them occupy high and influential positions, both professional and mercantile.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

It is ascertained from an official source that the coin interest has been paid, amounting to $18,500,000, on the loans of 1867 and 1868, and on what are termed bonds of 1881, and 5-20s of recent issue, which fall due on the 1st inst. On the 15th of this month the interest on the 7-30s falls due, amounting to $6,000,000 in lawful money. Thereafter no coin interest will be payable until the 1st of November, with the exception of that falling due on the 10-40s on the 1st of September, amounting to $4,500,000. The interest on compound notes, amounting to $14,000,000 in currency, will be paid in July, August, October and December, respectively. The coin in the Treasury is about $73,000,000, and $20,000,000 of coin certificates.

NAVY REGISTER.

The Navy Department has just issued a new register of the commissioned, warrant and volunteer officers of the United States Navy. It contains all the promotions which have been on the active, retired and reserved lists up to the 1st inst., and from the date of the last annual register.

FREEDMEN IN ARKANSAS.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Fredman's Bureau for the State of Arkansas has reported to Gen. HOWARD a detailed report of the operations of the Bureau in that State for the month of May last, from which it appears that the operations in that district, in the interest of the freed people, were mainly confined to settling difficulties between them and their employers, and outrages committed upon them by other parties. In some sections of the State it is reported that outrages are the exception, not the rule, and the very few difficulties which arose were of the most trivial nature, and principally between the colored people themselves, and they scarcely worth mentioning. With regard to the schools, it is reported that the educational interest continues to progress; but there is some regret expressed at the scarcity of teachers. The agent for Phillips County states that he has organized a temperance society which numbers 228 members, and is having a very good effect. By reference to a tabular statement indorsed in the report it is seen that 28 refugees received 565 rations, and 255 freedmen received 6,028 rations, at a total cost of $1,054 26 during the month.

The Bureau has also received a report for May of Assistant Commissioner MOWERY, detailing operations in Louisiana. It contains nothing particularly new or interesting in relation to the condition of the freedmen. The feeling between white and colored in the parishes is generally very good. Some excitement had at various times showed itself in New-Orleans, caused by the practical enforcement of the Military Act.

The National Base Ball Club, of this City, left here this afternoon for a tour throughout the Western States. They expect to be absent about twenty days, and will play games with ten of the most prominent of the Western Clubs. Their first game will be with the Capital Club, of Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday.

62,285 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month at Nebraska City, Nebraska, and Detroit, Mich., the former settling 43,955, and the latter 18,330 acres.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The following named persons have been appointed Examining Surgeons for the Pension Office: J. B. BELL, Potosi, Mo.; THOMAS RYERSON, Trenton, N. J., and J. E. SINGER, Newport, Penn.

PERSONAL.

Gen. JAMES F. RUSLING, U. S. A., arrived here yesterday from a general inspection of the posts on the Plains and across the continent to San Francisco. While absent he passed through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakotah, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Arizona and Nevada, returning by the way of Panama. He reports favorably of the country generally, but discredits the accounts of our Indian troubles as greatly exaggerated.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Reconstruction Meeting at Terry, Miss.—Speeches by Hons. A. G. Brown, Walter Brooke and Others.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* publishes a full report of a reconstruction meeting which was held in Terry, in that State, on the 4th inst., and declares that it was a complete success, justifying the expectations of sanguine friends in its harmonious and satisfactory results. The whites and blacks, it says, were there in their numbers, and each race, through its chosen representatives, frankly and freely pledged their joint efforts in the work of promoting peace and good will among all, and cooperation in restoring the State to its place in the Union, in conformity to the requirements of the Government. Hon. A. G. BROWN was chosen to preside over the meeting. Gov. BROWN, on assuming the chair, said that the object of the meeting was to arrive at a proper understanding, and to cultivate a feeling of reciprocal kindness and good will between the whites and blacks, who were people of a common country, and whose destinies, for weal or woe, must be a common one. He argued that their interests were identical, and that a blow leveled at the prosperity of the one could not fail to reach the other. Referring to reconstruction, he said that the duty of the Southern people, as well as their best interests, were clear. The Government of the United States had acquired the power, if it did not possess the right, to dictate the terms of the readmission of the State into the Union. There is no evading that fact. He would advise the holding of a Convention and the acceptance of the terms tendered by Congress without delay or cavil. He did not approve these acts—would have framed them differently—but they had been passed by the supreme power of the Government, and to reject or postpone their adoption would be to incur severer penalties than any they had yet experienced.

At the conclusion of Gov. BROWN'S address, to which marked attention was paid, he introduced Hon. WALKER BROOKE, of Vicksburgh, formerly a United States Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. BROOKE said that there was among them one party which was advocating the policy of stupidly or blindly folding its arms and leaving the ship of State to float down the current into the abyss of irremediable ruin and destruction. This was the party of non-action. There was another party, which says "Let us be up and doing." It was idle to denounce the hardships of the military reconstruction laws of Congress. They are the terms on which the Government has required the restoration of the State to the Union, and they could not, with safety, reject them. Congress offers peace; should they accept or reject? He asked the non-actionists, if they did not hold a Convention, what would they do? Nothing; and thus they would force Congress to "give the screw another turn." The State will be organized, and that speedily. If not upon the present terms, upon others that will be prescribed if these are rejected.

Other addresses were made by Hon. J. W. ROBB, Rev. WALTER WILLIAMS, (colored,) and several others, all to the same purport, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned. Among those who were present, beside those mentioned, and who took part in the proceedings, were THOMAS PALMER, Esq., formerly editor of the *Flag of the Union* newspaper, JAMES R. YERGER, Esq., Capt. FISHER, one of the Board of Education, and Dr. WINTER, United States Marshal.

Massachusetts Reconstruction Association—Appeal to the People.

As the time for preparation for the elections soon to be held in the Southern States approaches, numerous applications have been received by individuals from loyal men in all parts of the South, for aid in the work of reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion. In the full assurance that the men of Massachusetts, first in the field in defence of the Union, never tiring through the four long years of war, nor despairing of their country's cause in its darkest hour, will not shrink from the last effort needful in behalf of the Union and equal rights, where one more exertion only is wanting to secure the full fruition of their triumph—the Massachusetts Reconstruction Association has been organized to lay before the people of the State the vast importance and urgent necessities of the work remaining to be done at the South at this moment—to systematize and harmonize the efforts for the assistance of our friends in that section—to gather into one reservoir the aid proffered in response to their appeals—and to distribute it wisely, economically, impartially and in proportion to the ascertained wants of the different parts of the South, in coöperation with associations in New-York, Pennsylvania and other States, which are working for the same end. The most trustworthy information from various sources has convinced us that, with such help and encouragement as the great and successful Republican Party at the North can and ought to extend to its brethren at the South, properly directed, they will, at these elections, secure in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, the control of the State Governments, and their representation in Congress, by their true and loyal Union citizens; and that, in all of these States, they will be able to establish the party of freedom and the Union upon a firm and permanent basis.

It is universally agreed that the reconstruction policy initiated by Congress will be everywhere acted upon, and the States, reconstructed under that policy, apply for admission to Congress; and that moreover, at these approaching elections, the freedmen and others heretofore deprived of all political rights, will for once be allowed fairly to vote. But our information is equally conclusive to the point, that, while many of their most influential men have honorably accepted as final the result of their appeal to arms, yet there still exists in all the Southern States a large party of unsubdued rebels, who have learned nothing, forgotten nothing, forgiven nothing, who by their ancient ascendancy and well-tried organization, have governed these States in the past in the sole interest of the slave-owners, and are determined to reestablish their former supremacy. No exertion, no artifice, no allurement or flattery, will be spared by these men to deceive, if possible, the freedmen into giving them their support at these elections. If allowed to carry these States at this time, they will fill every office, from that of Governor to that of constable, with those who sympathize with secession, and are the implacable foes of equal rights. They will present themselves in Congress with increased representation, ready to join hands with any party which will bid for their alliance by uniting in their settled purpose of overthrowing all that has been won by four years of war, and by sufferings and sacrifices innumerable. And if they should succeed, it is doubtful whether they would ever allow, at another election in the South, the freedmen to exercise their newly acquired rights with any degree of fairness.

To secure for all time the glorious results already achieved, to give the death-blow to secession and Slavery, to bury the spirit of rebellion beyond all hope of resurrection, to establish the integrity and peace of the Union in such firm majesty that its most malignant enemies shall never again dare to raise their heads—one more effort must be made by the patriotic men of the North, and made promptly. We must recollect that the masses of the Union men in the Southern States, and especially the freedmen, are entirely unaccustomed to the united action and to the machinery of political organization; that they are beyond the ordinary reach of the Press; that they are impoverished, and, worst of all, disheartened by finding the National Administration opposed to them, and throwing all its influence, upon every practicable occasion, upon the side of the rebel enemies.

To remedy these evils the great union party of the North must stretch out its hand to its friends at the South, and must cheer them in this their first struggle for self-government, against the disciplined hosts of their hereditary enemies. It is their first struggle, but, if not now abandoned by us, they will gain a victory which shall establish their strength for all future time; for the rebellion, undertaken as much to affirm the supremacy of the slaveholder at home as to gain the control of the Federal Government, defeated in the field, routed in its stronghold in the Executive Mansion, and crushed in its last stand in the States, will be heard of no more, save in the history of the past.

We therefore call upon the people of Massachusetts to contribute to this final triumph, and tender our organization, which we invite them to join, as the most practical means for insuring this great object.

BOSTON, June 13, 1867.

GEORGE C. RICHARDSON, President.
EMORY WASHBURN, Vice-President.
HARRISON RITCHIE, Secretary.
FRANCIS W. PALFREY, Treasurer.

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John A. Andrew, Boston; Edward Atkinson, Brookline; James M. Barnard, Boston; George W. Bond, West Roxbury; J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Boston; Martin Brimmer, Boston; John W. Candler, Brookline; William Claflin, Newton; H. H. Coolidge, Boston; Richard H. Dana, Jr., Cambridge; Henry Lee, Brookline; F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Boston; Charles G. Loring, Boston; George Marston, Barnstable; F. W. G. May, Dorchester; Loring Moody, Malden; John G. Palfrey, Cambridge; Willard P. Phillips, Salem; Henry V. Poore, Brookline; Alexander H. Rice, Boston; James T. Robinson, North Adams; John C. Ropes, Boston; M. Denman Ross, Boston; Le Baron Russell, Boston; Theodore Dean, Taunton; Edward Earle, Worcester; J. Wiley Edmands, Newton; John S. Farlow, Boston; John M. Forbes, Milton; Charles W. Freeland, Boston; Addison Gage, Arlington; John Gardner, Boston; George S. Hale, Boston; Alfred S. Hartwell, Natick; George F. Hoar, Worcester; Estes Howe, Cambridge; Patrick T. Jackson, Boston; H. P. Kidder, Boston; Edward W. Kinley, Boston; H. S. Russell, Milton; George O. Shattuck, Boston; John Smith, Andover; James M. Stone, Charlestown; Charles W. Storey, Boston; Adin Thayer, Worcester; Edward S. Tobey, Boston; Eliphalet Trask, Springfield; Samuel H. Walley, Boston; George Walker, Springfield; Oliver Warner, Northampton; W. A. Wellman, Brookline; C. O. Whitmore, Boston; Horatio Woodman, Boston.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Conspiracy Against the Life of the Queen of Spain.

REVOLUTIONARY MANIFESTO FROM GARIBALDI.

The Russian Diplomatic Note on Ireland Thought to be a Hoax.

SPAIN.

Conspiracy against the Queen—Arrest of Two Thousand Persons.

LONDON, Thursday, July 11—Evening.

It is said that an extensive conspiracy against the life of Her Majesty Queen ISABELLA, of Spain, has been discovered, and that over two thousand persons have been arrested in consequence of the developments which have been made.

ITALY.

Garibaldi Issues a Manifesto.

FLORENCE, Thursday, July 11—Evening.

A manifesto has been issued by GARIBALDI, which declares that his sons and friends will fight for the liberty of Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Russian Note Hoax.

LONDON, Thursday, July 11—Evening.

The authenticity of the Russian note to its Ministers in Washington, London and Paris, in regard to Ireland, is doubted here.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, July 11—Noon.

Consols for money, 94⅞.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	80¾
Erie Railway Shares	45¾

LONDON, Thursday, July 11—2 P. M.

Consols are scarcely so firm as at the opening, and are now quoted at 94 13-16 for money.

American securities are quiet and steady; Eries, however, have advanced ¼ since the opening. The following are the quotations at this hour:

Illinois Central Railway Shares	80¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73¾
Erie Railway Shares	45¾

LONDON, Thursday, July 11—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	80¾
Erie Railway Shares	45¾

LONDON, Thursday, July 11—Evening.

The returns show that the amount of the specie reserve in the Bank of England is £22,541,000.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 11—Noon.

Cotton is irregular. Estimated sales to-day, 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10 15-16d.

BREADSTUFFS quiet. New Corn 39s. 9d. White California Wheat, 13s. 9d. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 9d. Peas, 39s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s; Beef, 136s.; Lard, 47s. 3d.; Bacon, 42s. 6d.; Cheese, 60s.

PRODUCE—Ashes, 31s. for Pots. Resin—Common, 76s. Fine, 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. Spirits Petroleum, 8½d.; Refined, 1s. 2½d. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Thursday, July 11—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £9 12s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £41 10s. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm Oil, £110.

ANTWERP, Thursday, July 11—Noon.

Petroleum—41¼ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 11—2 P. M.

The Cotton market continues dull, and prices have fallen off 1-16d. The Manchester advices are unfavorable; the market in that city for goods and yarns sharing in the dullness.

BACON has advanced 3d. and is now quoted at 42s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PETROLEUM has declined ½d. and is now quoted at 1s. 2d. per gallon for Pennsylvania and Crude White.

The other markets are unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 11—Evening.

COTTON—The market has been irregular throughout the day, and closed with a declining tendency. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.

The sales of the day amounted to 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New Mixed Western, 36s. 9d. Wheat—White California, 13s. 9d. Barley, 5s. for American. Oats, 3s. 9d. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 136s., and Pork, 75s. ℔ bbl. Bacon has advanced to 42s. 6d. Cheese has declined to 59s. 6d. for fine American.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common, 7s., and fine, 12s. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. Tallow, 44s. Petroleum—Spirits, 8½d., and refined, 1s. 2d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Thursday, July 11—Evening.

There is no change whatever to report in the London markets.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 11—Evening.

United States bonds closed at 77¼.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, July 11—2 P. M.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *The Queen*, Capt. GROGAN, from New-York June 25, touched here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

Russia and the Irish Question.

The London Agent who sent us the notice published yesterday, of an "important diplomatic note" addressed by the Russian Government to the Russian Ministers in Paris, London and Washington has been hoaxed. The "note" in question, purporting to have been first published in an obscure English paper called *Echoes from the Clubs*, is simply a bit of irony, concocted by some clever Fenian, more for the purpose of putting sharply before the public the wrongs of Ireland than in the hope of leading anybody to suppose for a moment that Russia was inclined to interfere in the Irish question.

The following is the note, of which we receive a copy from the *Irish People:*

ST. PETERSBURGH, 9th (21st) May, 1867.

MONSIEUR LE BARON—The happy result of the Conference at London for the regulation of the future destiny of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg encourages a hope that we enter on an era of peace and conciliation. The Imperial Cabinet is pleased to recognize the reality of the services which the Government of her Britannic Majesty has rendered in this exigency to the repose and civilization of the world by initiating that Conference. In admitting the happy influences of sincere efforts calculated to spare Europe a war, of which it would be impossible to foresee either the extent or the result, we think that in following the same path in other questions interesting the whole human race, it would not only be impossible to avoid either the dangers which international differences are fraught with, but also to exhaust the sources of universal peril, which present certain conflicts which, at the first blush, not only distract the interior peace of European States, but which, examined in a closer degree, contain elements of danger to all. Two questions must, at the outset, strike the disinterested observer of present events—the question of Candia, upon which you cannot be ignorant of the sentiments of our august master and of the entire of Russia; and the question of Ireland, which appears to us to be equally worthy of interest. It may be said, perhaps, that the affairs of Ireland, inasmuch as they only concern the existing relations between the British Government and its Irish subjects, ought not to be viewed as giving rise to a European question. Our answer to that objection is very simple. Years have passed since the creation of a Polish question. The Governments of France and England since that time have excited diplomatic coalitions against us, with the object not only of intervening in that question under the specious pretence of treaties, but actually in the name of suffering humanity, of an oppressed nationality, and of a persecuted religious belief. While repelling the slightest foreign interference with the sovereign rights of our august master, the Imperial Government, as you know, has acceded, with a moderation, to which public opinion has done full justice, an investigation. Foreign cabinets have been convinced of the paternal intentions of our august master toward all his subjects without distinction of race or religious belief. The Polish question has disappeared, and during a long time Poland has presented to Europe the spectacle of the most perfect calm, and of the most complete harmony between the Government and the governed. But if the French and English Governments have, according to us, created the Polish question which no longer exists, we can desire with truth that we have in no degree contributed to the creation of the Irish question which, unfortunately, has existed for centuries, and which, in our own day, and still more recently, has assumed proportions as deplorable as they are alarming. I shall not seek here to institute a parallel between the pretended sufferings of Poland and the actual sufferings of Ireland. The English press, with a candor which does it honor, produces, day after day, facts which furnish a proof of these sufferings. During more than two years those constitutional guarantees, the possession of which the English people feel pleasure in boasting, have ceased to exist for the people of Ireland. Insurrections succeed one another, strangled at great cost by crushing military forces, and notwithstanding the unscrupulous application of most energetic measures of repression, the country is a prey to terrorism. The spirit of insurrection grows daily in the heart of the nation, and the sentences of death which are pronounced day after day by the English Courts are received with defiance and insult by a heroic people for whom death has no terrors. These facts, I repeat, are derived from actual English narratives. There exists, therefore, in this respect, what cannot be denied—a question big with dangers to the British Empire, and menacing the existence of the entire world, which is interested in any catastrophe that could strike at the head of the principal focus of modern industry. I have not the intention, in this confidential communication, to dilate regarding the sorrows, so well founded, of the people of Ireland. Lord RUSSELL has laid down the principle that every Government must rest on the confidence with which it is able to inspire the governed, and that the ascendancy of the law over what is arbitrary ought to be the foundation of order and stability. Are these principles, to which we subscribe, the basis of English authority in Ireland, and do we not rather see the exercise of arbitrary forces, which is the more painful to the mind because it is in flagrant contradiction to the liberties so vaunted by British rule? I reserve to myself the power of discussing at a later period the points which appear to form the difficulty of the Irish question. The position, so cruelly ironical, assigned to a Church existing in the bosom of a Catholic population—the oppression of a Celtic race for the advantage of a Saxon oligarchy—the relations so unjust between landed proprietors and their tenants—in fine, the emigration—that voluntary renunciation by an entire people of the pleasures of "country"—a fact unparalleled in history, and which, epitomizing as it does all these evils—each of these points deserves the most serious investigation. There are, according to us, ample materials for an inquiry on the part of the European Powers like to that which took place regarding the affairs of Lebanon, and which the French Government proposes to use with regard to the events of Candia. I shall return immediately to this subject. I wish from the outset to let Your Excellency know the sentiments with which the Imperial Cabinet is animated toward Ireland, and I shall confine myself to adding that I have addressed a like communication to the Ambassador of the Emperor at Paris, as well as to his Envoy at Washington, with the object of obtaining an interchange of ideas with the Government of France and of the United States on the subject of the situation of that unhappy country. Respectfully, &c.,

(Signed) GORTSCHAKOFF.

His Excellency Baron BRUNNOW, Envoy Extraordinary to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, at the Court of St. James, London.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Continuation of the Defence—Impeachment of Government Witnesses.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

In the Surratt trial to-day, the defence continued its attempts to discredit the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, and introduced some new evidence proving that it was Mrs. LAMBERT and not Mrs. SURRATT to whom Sergeant DYE and his comrade communicated the news of the murder on the night of the assassination. Her house, it seems, is located within two squares of Mrs. SURRATT's, and consequently the evidence does not invalidate DYE's testimony in the least as he was liable to have made a mistake in the number. It is a noticeable fact that the prosecution has crossed itself in presenting this testimony, as yesterday and day before it was particularly anxious to prove that the moon was so dim that DYE could not see any one in the second story window where Mrs. LAMBERT testified that she was. HOLLAHAN, one of the boarders at Mrs SURRATTS', gave some evidence to counteract the testimony of WEICHMAN, and also swore that he lost the handkerchief with the prisoner's name on it found by the detectives at Burlington. A colored woman named ELIZA HAWKINS was called to discredit the evidence of SUSAN JACKSON, who swore that the prisoner supped with his mother on the night of the murder, and she testified that SUSAN had told her that SURRATT had not been seen around his mother's house for two weeks previous to the assassination.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, July 11.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

The testimony for the defence was continued.

Thomas W. Williams was sworn, and examined by Mr. Merrick—I reside in Washington, on Eighth-street, and was born and raised here; know Wm. E. Cleaver; his reputation is bad, and from his reputation I would not believe him under oath.

By Mr. Carrington—Have known Cleaver eleven or twelve years, and have had considerable intercourse with him; have seen him on Sixth-street, at Rainey's stable; have heard a good many say lately that they would not believe Cleaver; have heard his character for truth questioned before this trial and before he was tried; heard his character assailed during the war, when he was Government Inspector of Horses; I was told it was an easy matter to get horses through, as Cleaver was there; I put some horses through.

Question—Did you bribe Cleaver to put your horses through?

Witness declined to answer.

Question—Why do you decline to answer?

Mr. Merrick objected, and the objection was sustained.

Witness resumed, and said he received the information from some of the contractors; I got the information that it was easy to put horses through under Cleaver at my stable; don't recollect who gave me this information; it has been nearly four years since Cleaver was Inspector; have heard people say that Cleaver was dishonest; and that he was a liar, and that they would not believe him; have heard Mr. Shekells, Mr. John Cook and a good many say they would not believe him; there were so many people spoke of Cleaver that I cannot remember names.

By Mr. Pierrepont—The fact that Cleaver passed my horses and other horses did enter into my judgment of his reputation for truth, and had some effect upon my judgment; I thought Cleaver's course in relation to horses was damaging his reputation.

By Mr. Merrick—I can't recollect any one person who questioned Cleaver's character for truth—that is, I cannot remember individual names.

Jackson Pumphrey, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: Live in Washington, and have lived here for fifty-three years; am a carpenter and builder; know Wm. H. Cleaver, and know his general reputation for truth, and it has never been considered good; have known Cleaver twenty years; twelve years ago my brother told me no confidence was to be placed in Cleaver's word; I would not believe Cleaver on oath.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Have lived here all my life; the conversation referred to with my brother related to dealing in horses; have bought and sold horses, and have found men dealing in horses very honest; I took part in the war with the Union side; I had three sons and advised them to join the Union army, and they did so; my sympathies were all with the North, and are yet; my loyalty has never been questioned in any particular; I was about to have dealings with Cleaver, and my brother advised me not to do so.

Tallmadge J. Lambert sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: Reside in H-street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second; am a clerk in the Paymaster-General's office, and have been there since 1863; in 1865 resided on the south side of H-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and was a square and three-quarters distant from the house No. 541 H-street; (Mrs. Surratt's) the house I lived in was a brick one, on the south side, three stories and a basement, and has eight steps going up to the door; to the west of the house was an open lot, and to the east a brick house.

By Mr. Pierrepont—The house I occupied is east of Mrs. Surratt's; the house is of brick, with white marble sills; the house is now as it was in 1865; on entering the basement from the pavement, you step down two steps, and in going to the parlor you go up steps.

Mrs. Frederika R. Lambert, sworn and examined by Mr. Merrick: I live in Washington, and in 1865 lived in H-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets; (in the house above described by the last witness;) I remember the night of the President's assassination, and was in that house above mentioned that night; between eleven and twelve o'clock that night I heard a voice indistinctly from the street, calling out, "The President is shot;" I went into my parlor and I opened the window, and two soldiers were passing by; I asked what was the matter, and the soldiers said the President was shot, and that Wilkes Booth shot him; I asked the soldiers if they saw it, and they said they did not, but were about the theatre at the time; one of the soldiers stepped forward when I spoke to them, and said they were going to Camp Barry; it was damp that night and dark.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I was in my back room and heard some one say indistinctly that the President was shot, and I went then to the front of the house to ascertain what it meant; I first intended to go on the portico, but it was too damp, and I then went to the parlor window; I spoke to the servant and said something about going into the damp; Margaret told me to go to the window, and I opened my window and saw soldiers passing; the soldier I spoke to said the soldiers that had passed were going to Camp Barry; a number of soldiers, about twelve, had passed previously; I asked what the soldiers were doing and was informed that they came into town to see a torchlight procession; the soldier I spoke to answered me deliberately, and respectfully; I saw no guns; they told me they were soldiers, and I took no note of their dress; the soldiers manifested no excitement in passing; I came to testify of my own accord; I was reading an account of the trial, and a portion of the testimony struck me as similar to a conversation I had with a soldier on that night; I thought it a strange coincidence, at least, that such similar conversations should have taken place; did not take particular notice of the dress; I read the testimony spoken of about three or four days ago; I think it was five days ago; I read it and remarked that it was a strange coincidence, as the conversation certainly occurred at my house on that night; I do not recollect how long they remained at the window; I was backward and forward at the window several times, and I saw others passing—some moving hurriedly and others slowly; the soldiers were talking about the killing, but I asked no questions.

Margaret Williams (colored) sworn, and examined by Mr. Merrick: I live with Mrs. Lambert, and lived with her when the President was killed; on that night Mrs. Lambert called for a shawl; we heard loud talking outside, and Mrs. Lambert went to the parlor window and hoisted it; a crowd of soldiers first passed, and afterward two soldiers passed, and Mrs. Lambert asked them what was the matter, and they said Booth had shot the President.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Mrs. Lambert first went to the portico, and I told her to come in as it was too damp, and she came in; it was a dark night, I know, because I wanted to go to the theatre and Mrs. Lambert would not let me; in the parlor Mrs. Lambert looked out the window, and I stood behind her; I don't remember whether the soldiers had guns or not; the soldiers seemed to be in a hurry; before the soldiers passed we heard loud talking; we were up stairs when we first heard loud talking; Mrs. Lambert was preparing for bed; I heard a loud voice say the President was shot; we then came down stairs; the first I heard of it was in the back room as the soldiers went by; I heard them talk about the President being killed.

By Mr. Merrick—I was present the other day when Mrs. Lambert read from the paper this conversation referred to.

Mrs. Lambert, recalled.

By Mr. Merrick—I am certain the conversation was between eleven and twelve P. M.

John T. Holohan, sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley, Sr.: In 1865 I lived at Mrs. Surratt's on H-street; I went to board there in February, 1865; besides my family Lewis J. Weichman and Miss Dean and Miss Fitzpatrick boarded there; Miss Jenkins stopped there almost a week; I knew Weichman; he was boarding at Mrs. Surratt's before I went there; knew of Atzerodt coming to the house; Weichman and Atzerodt appeared to be very intimate; I have frequently seen them coming together; one day I met Atzerodt with Weichman's coat and cap on; Weichman and Atzerodt were intimate friends; I occupied the room over the parlor; Weichman's room was back of mine; have seen Atzerodt in Weichman's room; never saw Harold at the house; have seen Atzerodt, Booth and Weichman all in company; on the night of April 3, 1865, I was in my room, and I saw the prisoner that night; I had not seen him for ten days previously; at a few minutes of nine o'clock on April 3, I went to bed and a rap came to my door and the prisoner was outside and he said he wanted to see me; I went into Weichman's room and Surratt asked me if I had any money, and I said I had and I loaned him $60, and I turned and opened the door, when he handed me two $20 gold pieces, which he insisted upon my taking and I took it; Weichman was present at this time.

Mr. Bradley proposed to show by this witness that Weichman acknowledged that he knew where Surratt had gone, and he proposed to show that Weichman was as deep in this as any one.

The evidence was ruled out, as Weichman had not been questioned on the subject.

Witness resumed—I went home at nine o'clock on the night of the assassination; Mrs. Surratt had returned from Surrattsville, and I did not see John Surratt that night; during the night I was aroused by the detectives, and when I opened the door McDevitt and Clarvoe were in the entry; I asked what was the matter, and one of them replied: "Don't you know the President has been assassinated?" I said: "I did not," and afterward we searched the house; they went to the room over the one occupied by my daughter; I saw Carvoe go to the servants' door, but I am not satisfied he went in; on the morning of April 15 I met Weichman at the Patent Office, and we went to Mrs. Surratt's to breakfast; from that moment I was in company with Weichman until he was placed in custody; breakfast was nearly over when Miss Anna Surratt came in; Mr. Weichman did not state to me that morning that he had his suspicions about the matter and was going to make them known to the Government; he did not say he knew Booth and his associates, and was going to give their names to the authorities.

Q.—Was anything said to you by Weichman about his suspicions.

A.—If you will allow me I will make a statement as to what took place at the breakfast table.

Objected to.

Judge Fisher—You can testify as to what Weichman said about his suspicions.

Witness—He said nothing about his suspicions.

Q.—Did Miss Anna Surratt say at the breakfast table that the death of Abraham Lincoln was nothing more than the death of a negro in the army?

Objected to on the ground that the witness, Weichman, had not been questioned as to that remark, but it was brought out of the witness by the gentlemen themselves.

Judge Fisher said, in his opinion this testimony should not be admitted, as it was brought out by the counsel, and not by the prosecution, on their examination of the witness.

Counsel for the defence noted an exception.

Witness resumed—After breakfast, went with Weichman to Police Headquarters and delivered him up to Mr. Richards; Weichman was in custody on the morning of the 15th; witness left Mrs. Surratt's house with Weichman to go to Police Headquarters; while there the officers took Weichman to get horses to go down in the country; McDevitt went in a carryall; witness got a buggy and went down as far as Piscataway; some fifteen or twenty persons met them; came back, arriving here between nine and ten o'clock Saturday night; drove to Police station, Third Ward, and went in; Weichman was kept at the Station-house all night.

Mr. Carrington objected to what occurred between the witness and Weichman being stated.

The Court allowed the witness to go on.

Witness, resuming—Witness left McDevitt and went home, and was to meet him there at 10 o'clock and go to the Secretary of War to get a special train to go to Baltimore; failed in his mission and went home and slept till Sunday morning, when witness went to the Police office and met McDevitt there at 11 o'clock; went with McDevitt and Weichman to Baltimore, and came back on Monday evening; went to Mrs. Surratt's and got a clean shirt and two handkerchiefs, one marked "John H. Surratt;" the other belonged to witness; at 3 o'clock witness, Weichman, McDevitt and Clarvoe went to Philadelphia, where they arrested a man, and stayed till the next day and then went to New-York, and next day (Wednesday, 19th,) arrived in Burlington, where they remained all night; next day went to the depot, and the train was late; witness rested on a settee there, at Essex Junction; witness discovered that he had lost the handkerchief that was marked with Surratt's name; witness tried to find his tobacco, and discovered both that and tobacco were gone.

At 12:30 the Court took a recess till 1 o'clock.

On reassembling, Mr. Hollohan was again placed on the stand, and said the handkerchief with Mr. Surratt's name on it, which he lost, had a number on it, but he did not remember what it was; witness was not about the house all day Saturday after the assassination until ten o'clock at night; Surratt was at his mother's April 3 without concealment; witness was confined in Carroll Prison, where Weichman was; witness had a conversation there about what Mr. Stanton told him (Weichman) in reference to testifying about the assassination conspiracy.

Cross-examined—Since the recess this morning, witness has not had his attention called to the number on the handkerchief witness lost; there was a figure on it; something after the name; witness could not remember whether the letters "N" and "O" followed the name before the figures or not; Weichman was arrested by McDevitt and Clarvoe, but did not know he was arrested until 10 o'clock that night; witness knew he was under arrest all day; witness went to Canada along with Weichman and others; Weichman was told on the night he left the Third Ward Station-house that he would have to go to headquarters, as he was under arrest; this was the first he knew of his arrest. [Witness was shown a paper, which he stated was right in substance, though his name was not rightly spelled on it.] On Monday morning, after we came back from Baltimore, McDevitt went to Baker to get transportation; if he had told Baker the witness and Weichman boarded at Mrs. Surratt's, the order would never have been issued; under that order witness and Weichman accompanied McDevitt and the party to Canada; before going away witness went back to Mrs. Surratt's house to get his clothes; on the Sunday night previous witness and his wife and children slept there; the clothes which witness went after were on the bed; left on Monday afternoon and went to Baltimore, and to Philadelphia that night; McDevitt, Clarvoe, Bigley, Leisk, Weichman and witness were together; got to Philadelphia about half-past eleven o'clock; stayed all night; left Philadelphia at midnight and got to New-York at daylight; it was the morning of the 19th of April; that day went up the Hudson River Railroad and got to Burlington on the night of Wednesday, April 19; went to a hotel, and all entered false names on the book; do not remember the hotel they stopped at; witness does not remember all the false names assumed; it was after dark and after supper; witness went out and purchased some clothes; he does not remember the number of the room he slept in or who slept with him; is sure the handkerchief was in his overcoat pocket that night and on the following Thursday morning; when witness reached Essex Junction he got out to get a drink; it was early in the morning, and witness desiring to take a chaw of tobacco searched his pocket and found the tobacco and the handkerchief gone; the morning was a bright, clear one and rather cool; witness did not wear his overcoat, but carried it for convenience; there was nothing in the pocket but the tobacco and handkerchief; witness is positive it was Thursday, April 20, when he lost the handkerchief; has not seen it since; might possibly know it again if he saw it; did not tell Bigley he had lost the handkerchief at St. Albans, nor Weichman that he had left it under his pillow; that is a falsehood; was not with Weichman all the time in Canada; Bigley and Weichman left for Quebec; witness was a witness at the conspiracy trial.

Mr. Pierrepont here read a portion of the testimony given by Holohan at the conspiracy trial, which witness agreed was correct as given by him there.

Witness made the following explanation as to the changing of gold for greenbacks for Surratt: Surratt came to the door of witness' room and asked witness for some money; witness handed him $50, and asked him if that would do; Surratt said he would like to have ten more, which witness gave him; Surratt then handed witness two $20 gold pieces; Weichman was present at the time in the room; witness went with McDevitt to the Secretary of War to get a special train to go to Baltimore; it was thought that they might meet Surratt there; returned to Washington about ten days after starting, arriving here on Saturday morning; witness was in the Old Capitol Prison, but don't know what for; Mr. Stanton might know; left the hotel at Burlington with McDevitt or Bigley—don't remember which, but think it was the former.

By Mr. Bradley—There were six pockets in the overcoat, and the handkerchief was in the right hand outside one.

Mr. Bradley asked and obtained the handkerchief heretofore offered in evidence, which the witness identified. It had been used by witness before he lost it; was mistaken about the number being on a line with the name; it was below; didn't tell any one about the handkerchief until it had been found; never knew Payne by any other name than Wood; Weichman introduced witness to him.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Would not say that the handkerchief in Court is the one witness lost; it was like it.

John A. W. Clarvoe, sworn: Witness is a detective in the Metropolitan Police; was at Mrs. Surratt's on the night of April 14, 1865, in company with witness' partner, McDevitt, and a number of others; went to capture Booth, and also to arrest John H. Surratt.

The witness here gave way to Mrs. Holohan, who desired to give her testimony and return to Baltimore.

Mrs. Eliza Holohan, sworn: Witness is the wife of John S. Holohan; boarded at Mrs. Surratt's from the 17th of February to the 17th of April, 1865; mingled socially in the family; met them at all times; Weichman was there when witness first went there; there was a man familiarly known as Port Tobacco, (Atzerodt,) who used to come often, and witness saw him oftener with Weichman than with anyone else; he used to wear Weichman's clothes; sometimes saw a man named Wood there, but did not know his name was Payne till after the assassination; saw Booth there several times; the day after the assassination witness had no washing done, but gave out the clothes on the following Monday; during the latter part of witness' stay there witness had her washing done by Mrs. Surratt's washerwoman; didn't see Surratt the 3d of April, but heard his voice as he knocked at the door for Mr. Holohan; he had been absent seven or eight days; was at home on the night of April 14; was there when Mrs. Surratt arrived from Surrattsville; did not see her until ten or fifteen minutes after her arrival; she and witness went out to go to church, and finding it was a disagreeable night witness proposed to go back to the house, which was done, and witness and Mrs. Surratt stood at the door and talked some minutes, and Mrs. Surratt went in the parlor, and witness went to her room; did not see her again until the next morning; Miss Annie did not come in to breakfast until breakfast was in progress; Weichman was at breakfast.

Question by Mr. Bradley—While at breakfast did you hear Weichman say that he had his suspicions about the assassination, and intended to communicate them to the Government?

Answer—No, sir, I never heard any such expression made use of at all.

Witness did not go into the parlor on Friday night after returning to the house with Mrs. Surratt; she was as calm as witness ever saw her in her life; no nervousness or excitement in her manner; witness don't think Mrs. Surratt's eyesight was very good; witness has often threaded needles and done other things for her.

Cross-examined—The church commenced about 7:30 o'clock the night in question; it was near 9 o'clock when we went out to go; don't know anything of any of the people of the house going to the theatre on that night; don't know the name of the lady who left the house previous to April 3 with Surratt and his mother; Mrs. Surratt did not tell witness who she was, nor any one else; the clothes were placed in the wash on Monday morning; witness did not see any of them for three or four weeks afterward, when witness was permitted to go to Mrs. Surratt's house and get them.

Mr. Pierrepont here read from the conspiracy evidence to witness the testimony given by her then, which witness stated was correct, as testified on that occasion; witness was going to St. Patrick's Church on the night in question.

By Mr. Merrick—The service of St. Patrick's on Good Friday night was continued until after ten o'clock.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness heard Weichman ask Mrs. Surratt to take Atzerodt to board, and she refused.

Eliza Hawkins, late Eliza Simmes, sometimes called Rachel, colored, was sworn: Witness knows Susan Mahoney, now Susan Jackson, who lived at Mrs. Surratt's in April, 1865; saw her Sunday morning after the murder of the President; witness came up for the Easter holidays and called to see Mrs. Surratt; she had been sent to prison the day before; Susan was talking about the bad luck she had lately in her house, and was afraid she would not get her money; she also said the night the President was killed they had been there looking for John, but he was not there, and the last time she had seen him was two weeks before.

Cross-examined—While witness was at the house the soldiers were there, and they would not let her go away; she was there all day, and was taken to the Provost-Marshal's, and then permitted to go; Susan said John Surratt looked like his sister Annie; witness was much attached to the family; lived with them six years.

By Mr. Bradley—Was not so fond of them as to make witness swear to what was false.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Last time witness saw Susan was last Fall; never had any difference with her; witness was married to a man named Tom Seavers, who went away when the colored people went away, and witness said he might go as he was a lazy fellow, and witness would rather stay and take care of her children, than to go away with him and suffer; when witness heard what Susan had testified to, witness said she could not see what she could be doing to testify as she had, when she had told witness so differently.

At 2:50 o'clock, the Court took a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Twenty-second Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 11.

Mr. CORBETT presented the credentials of FRANK HISCOCK, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of L. HARRIS HISCOCK, and he was sworn in.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. CURTIS—From 501 citizens of Broome County for female suffrage; also, on fraud and corruption.

By Mr. GRANT—For liquor prohibition; by Mr. KRUM, on the same subject; by Mr. WHEELER, on the same subject.

By Mr. HATCH—Against appropriating money to sectarian institutions.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President presented the reply of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals to an inquiry respecting funds held by him in trust.

NOTICES.

Mr. FOLGER gave notice that he would move to amend the rules so as to give members a larger number of printed documents.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. MERRITT—That the question of admitting females to the right of suffrage be submitted, as a separate proposition, to the electors in 1868 or 1869.

By Mr. CORBETT—Conferring upon Boards of Supervisors jurisdiction over all local matters in counties, so as to relieve the Legislature from the pressure of such business, which was referred.

By Mr. LANDON—That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Court of Appeals, which was referred.

By Mr. FULLER—That the Committee on Education inquire into the propriety of providing for the appointment, of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, which was referred.

By Mr. JARVIS—To prevent the Legislature from imposing penalties payable in money as a punishment for crime; which was referred.

Mr. BICKFORD called up a resolution providing that daily sessions hereafter shall commence at 10 o'clock.

Mr. ALVORD moved to lay the resolution on the table for the present, which was carried.

Mr. BECKWITH called up the resolution calling upon the Senate Canal Investigating Committee for testimony taken with reference to the Champlain Canal.

Mr. C. L. ALLEN said one member of the Committee had informed him that this testimony had already been called for by the Convention, and would be furnished as soon as stenographers could make the copies. With this explanation Mr. BECKWITH withdrew his resolution.

Mr. BECKWITH called up the resolution calling for copies of all contracts now in force on Champlain Canal.

Mr. PROSSER moved to amend by including all canals.

Mr. CHURCH called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the Auditor and Comptroller for information relative to State finances. And it was adopted.

By Mr. RATHBUN—That the Committee on Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the several railroads in this State to establish annually, on or before the first day of May, a tariff of charges on freight to be transported on said roads for the ensuing year; and also as to the propriety of restricting said roads from increasing said charges during said year, beyond such percentage as will compensate said road for the increased expenses during the suspension of navigation upon the canals of this State. Referred.

Mr. VERPLANCK called up the resolution calling upon the Auditor for the number of breaks in the Erie Canal during the past ten years, and the cost of repairing the same. Adopted.

Mr. BARTO called up the resolution requesting the Superintendent to furnish statistics relative to public schools from 1840 to the present time.

Mr. RATHBUN said the resolution called for so much that he doubted whether it could be furnished in time for use by this Convention.

Mr. BARTO did not desire to embarrass the Superintendent or call for information that could not be furnished, but suggested that the resolution be adopted, and let that officer give the Convention what facts he could.

W. C. BROWN moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Convention then went into the Committee of the Whole on the Right of Suffrage, Mr. ALVORD in the chair.

Mr. C. C. WRIGHT offered the following substitute for the whole of section one:

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been ten days a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of this State one year preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the district of which he shall be at the time a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now or may hereafter be elective by the people; but such citizen shall have been for 30 days next preceding the election a resident of the district from which the officers are to be chosen for whom he offers his vote. Provided, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote, by reason of his absence from the State, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the canvass and returns of their votes, in the election district in which they reside or otherwise.

SEC. 2. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who may have been, or who may be convicted of bribery, larceny or any infamous crime, and for depriving every person who shall make it, become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager dependent upon the result of any election, or who shall receive or expect to receive pay, or offer to pay any money or valuable thing to influence or reward a vote to be given at any election, of the right to vote at such election.

Mr. FOLGER asked if it would be in order for him to accept this substitute for the amendment he had before offered, and which was now pending.

The Chair decided that it would.

Mr. FOLGER then accepted the substitute, and the Chair decided that it had now become the original proposition.

Mr. MURPHY moved to amend Section 1, as follows:

No man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of $250 over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to a vote at such election, and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he is seized by such freehold estate.

Provided, however, That if the qualified electors of the State shall, at the general election to be held in November, 1867, on a proposition, to be separately submitted, in relation to suffrage to men of color, shall determine in favor of such men of color, then all persons of color shall be entitled to vote at any election, anything in the existing Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. MURPHY denied the proposition put forth by the gentleman from Rensselaer (Mr. I. TOWNSEND,) that the right of suffrage was a natural right. That gentleman had cited the Declaration of Independence to substantiate his position; but, if the authors of that instrument intended the construction now placed upon it, there was no consistency in their subsequent action. [The first Constitution adopted by nearly all the States contained a property qualification; suffrage was a franchise to be granted by the governing power. He did not believe that restricted negro suffrage would be conducive to good government. The people of this State had repeatedly decided against the proposition, and if it was adopted by the Convention it would endanger the Constitution proposed to be submitted.

Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND was for unrestricted manhood suffrage. He would not ask for himself any right which he would not extend to other men. We had lived a great while since 1846, when the property qualification was adopted. Many important changes had taken place in that period. That decision should not be the guide for this Convention. If we were to be guided by past decisions made at the ballot-box we might with equal propriety deprive persons of the Catholic faith of the right to vote, for that was one of the issues of the election of 1855.

Mr. E. BROOKS said the gentleman was entirely mistaken with reference to the issues of the canvass of 1855. He never knew of the existence of any political party having such an object in view. The party to which reference had been made never entertained or advanced such a doctrine, and he believed he knew something of the purposes of that organization.

Mr. TOWNSEND said that the gentleman (Mr. BROOKS) was but one member of that party. The objects of that organization were to be gathered from the Press, its orators and its effect on the public mind; it resulted in riots in Louisville and an attempt to exterminate the Catholics. He proceeded at length, reminding the majority in the Convention that they would be held responsible for the action taken here, and he understood that true Republicans believed that no man should be excluded from the ballot-box on account of color.

Mr. SMITH opposed Mr. MURPHY's amendment. Great changes had come over the colored race, and he believed that, as a matter of justice and right, the elective franchise should be extended to colored men without restriction.

Mr. HAND never heard an argument against the right of colored men to vote. Objections to it were founded on prejudice, and were unworthy the age.

Mr. AXTELL said the question really was whether the property qualification should continue to be applied to black men; whether their rights should be extended by removal of this disability. Possibly if negro suffrage was submitted as a separate proposition, it might be defeated, because the criminal classes would oppose it; the gamblers would vote against it, and others like them would do the same. But the virtuous and intelligent electors would vote for manhood suffrage, and he believed if this principle were incorporated into the Constitution, and it would be, it would be indorsed by the people.

E. A. BROWN said the black men in this State were equal in intelligence and industry to a like proportion of any class of citizens. He was opposed to the property qualification. The objection to the negro was one simply of color.

The Committee rose and reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again.

The Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Province of Quebec—Detention of an American Vessel.

QUEBEC, Thursday, July 11.

Hon. Mr. CANCHON has failed to form a new Government for the Province of Quebec, and Hon Mr. CHEVEAU has been assigned the task.

MONTREAL, Thursday, July 11.

The propeller *Haze*, bound to Detroit, which refused to salute H. M. S. *Aurora* at Quebec, arrived here and declined to salute the *Wolverine*, and is detained at this port waiting the permission of the Executive to proceed to the United States.

Commodore HARWOOD is on board the *Haze*.

Judge MONCK has condemned one MORIA to $1,000 damages for seducing his cousin, the case being of a very atrocious character.

Eighteen Indians and squaws leave to-morrow for England to play "La Crossee." They take two bark canoes and snow shoes for races on the grass.

National Convention of Journeymen Plasterers.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 11.

At the second day's proceedings of the National Convention of Journeymen Plasterers a report of the Ex-Treasurer was read and adopted. Notice was ordered to be served upon the associations in arrears to pay the same within one month. The Committee on the State of Trade reported much progress. A resolution authorizing the Baltimore delegation to arrange for printing the official report of the proceedings of the Convention was adopted.

A Woman Found in the Water—Suspicion of Murder.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Thursday, July 11.

There was found on Wednesday evening, July 10, floating in the water near the shore of the Horseshoe, the body of a woman about 24 years of age. The deceased was five feet ten inches in height, with long dark-brown hair. The clothing consists of a brown cotton dress, black silk basque, black gaiters, light cotton stockings. The deceased wore a small gold neck-chain, ear-rings and brooch, and a gold ring on the forefinger of the right hand. The body bears strong indications of having been strangled to death, the tongue and eyes protruding and the neck being much swollen and black. The remains have been temporarily interred, and further information can be had by making inquiry here.

Grand Division Sons of Temperance.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 11.

The next quarterly session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance, will be held at this place, commencing on Wednesday the 24th inst.

A grand demonstration and public meeting in the grove will be held. Arrangements have been made for the attendance of Rev. L. L. CUYLER, Hon. W. E. DODGE and Hon. HENRY WILSON, and others to speak.

The different lines of travel between New-York and Saratoga will issue excursion tickets for the occasion.

Organization of a Republican Club in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 11.

A meeting of German citizens was held to-night, and a Republican Club organized, with J. C. DENVER, a German lawyer, as President.

Registration at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, July 11.

The total number of persons registered here is 1,410 whites and 2,093 colored.

Life Assurance.

The premiums charged for assurances on life are generally far greater than are necessary for the purpose; and this, in a certain degree, defeats the object of the institution by making it needlessly expensive to those who most require its protection. This remark does not, however, apply to the Universal Life Insurance Company of this City—a *joint stock* corporation, established with an ample guarantee capital for the purpose of granting assurances upon life at the lowest possible rate consistent with safety. They promise no dividends to the policy-holders, but in lieu thereof offer very reduced premiums, so low that, for a given sum, nearly forty per cent. more insurance may be immediately secured with them than with a *mutual company*. The clearness and straightforwardness of the contract entered into with the "Universal" must undoubtedly tell well with business-like people. They are not asked to pay more than is necessary with a view to the possible contingency of a dividend, which reflection would tell them is only a portion of their own money returned, and which need never have been paid at all to secure their object.

The "Universal" is presided over by officers and directors of the highest standing, whose names are familiarly associated with our largest and most successful moneyed institutions.—*Evening Gazette.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby confirming to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms

No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

An Unprecedented Triumph.

CABLE DISPATCH. PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867.

"STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York,"

have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable dispatch:

"PARIS, July 4.

The great Societé des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms—First floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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ELIAS HOWE, JR.,

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Which puts "the HOWE" at the head of all Sewing-machine Exhibitors.

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The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the World!

NO. 699 BROADWAY.

Many, Many Years.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM M'F'G CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.,

Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,

Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by

STARR & MARCUS,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.

A full assortment at the lowest prices.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

A Gentleman of Great Medical Knowledge says that a more genial, wholesome and effectual tonic and appetizer than Drake's Celebrated Plantation Bitters was never discovered. He recommends it for dyspepsia, for liver complaint, for exhaustion, weakness, for a want of appetite, and for mental depression. It is an agreeable stimulant, and is equally adapted to young and old. Persons of sedentary habits, like clergymen, lawyers, merchants and delicate females are particularly benefited by its use.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Exposition Universelle.

The only gold medal awarded for

PERFECTION

in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

Postage Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

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SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Florence Sewing-Machines.

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.

Best Family Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

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"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Why is the universal approval of PHALON & SON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS like a negative vote in Congress? Because it is the decision of the nose (noes.)

Why is PHALON & SON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS like a ball that makes a ten-strike? Because it is a floor-all (floral) success.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—BABCOCK.—On Wednesday, June 26, at Westerly, R. I., by Rev. John P. Hubbard, JAMES M. CAMPBELL, of New-York, to PHEBE A., daughter of B. F. Babcock, Esq., of Liverpool, England.

CURRIER—HOTCHKISS.—On Thursday, July 11, at the Washington-square Church, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, Mr. JAMES W. CURRIER to Miss ADDIE LOUISE HOTCHKISS, all of New-York City. No cards.

☞ New-England papers please copy.

DIMON—GUNN.—On Wednesday, July 10, at the West Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. E. Rankin, D. D., Prof. DAVID F. DIMON to Miss AMELIA G. GUNN, daughter of the late Geo. O. Gunn, M. D., all of this City. No cards.

HARISON—PHILIP.—In Trinity Church, Claverack, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 10, by Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., assisted in the celebration of the Holy Eucharist by Rev. Fenwick M. Cookson, Rev. FRANCIS HARISON to Mrs. LAURA J. PHILIP, eldest daughter of the late Chancellor Johnson, of Maryland.

SEXTON—JENKINS.—On Thursday, July 11, at the residence of the bride's uncle, C. W. Moores, Esq., Harlem, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, WM. L. SEXTON, of Staten Island, to NETTIE B. JENKINS, daughter of the late Alfred Jenkins, of this City.

DIED.

COOPER.—On Wednesday, July 10, RICHARD COOPER, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, from his late residence, Cooper-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CURTIS.—On Tuesday morning, July 9, after a long line as, JOSEPH CURTIS, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, 120th-st. and Harlem River, on Friday, July 12, at 3 o'clock. Harlem boat leaves Peck-slip at 1¼ o'clock, landing at 120th-st.

HILL.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, July 11, MOSES ASBURY HILL, Brevet Major U. S. Vols., aged 23 years, 9 months and 2 days.

KIMBALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 10, LUMAN W. KIMBALL, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Bedford Lodge No. 574, F. and A. M.; Orient Chapter No. 138, R. A. M.; Brooklyn Council No. 4, R. and S. M., and Clinton Commandery No. 14, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 13th inst., from the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MOTT.—On Wednesday, July 10, JOHN G. MOTT, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 52 7th-av., on Friday, July 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

ROWE.—Suddenly, at Bergen Point, N. J., on Monday evening, July 8, CHARLES C. ROWE, aged 13 years, fourth son of J. W. Rowe.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen Point, this day, (Friday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. Friends from New-York can take the Newark boat from foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M., or the *Red Jacket* from foot of Cedar-st. at 11:30, stopping at Bergen Point, or the cars of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—At Glen Cove, on Wednesday, July 9, THOMAS U. SMITH, son of Daniel V. and Mary T. Smith, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock. Passengers taking the 10 o'clock A. M. Long Island Railroad train at James-slip or 34th-st., and those taking the *S. B. Arrowsmith* at 9:15 A. M., at Peck-slip, will find carriages in waiting on arrival at Glen Cove.

WINNIE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 10, MARIA ADELLE ADAMS WINNIE, aged 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, July 12, at 2 P. M., from her parents' residence, 119 West Houston-st.

EUREKA LODGE No. 177, I. O. O. F.—The members of this Lodge are particularly requested to attend the funeral of our Brother P. G. DAVID H. BAYARD, from his late residence, No. 316 State-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. By order.

H. YOERG, N. G.

OFFICIAL—[No. 159.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

The body of an unknown boy was found at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, aged about sixteen years, slim built, brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, freckeled face. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, blue pants, blue jacket, white shirt, with J. H. marked on the same. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, for identification. Been in the water five or six days.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 160.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

The body of an unknown girl was found at Pier No. 28 East River, aged about eleven years, medium built, dark brown hair, good teeth. Dressed as follows: No hat, red calico dress, short sleeves, chemise and gaiters. Found on the person the following articles: A pair of ear-rings. Body been in the water two weeks. Sent to the Morgue, foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River, for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. B. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL

Has returned to New-York City, and removed his Consultation Rooms from No. 34 St. Mark's-place, to

NO. 4 WEST 14TH-ST.,

(one door west of 5th-av.,)

where he can be daily consulted on

DEAFNESS, CATARRH,

and all the various diseases of the

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

Reception hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

R. R. R. THE GREAT NERVINE.

There are a hundred nostrums for nervousness, but only one sure and swift specific Hysterics, Nervous Tremblings, Twitchings of the Muscles, Palpitation, Despondency, Nervous Debility, and in fact all affections of the nerves of motion and sensation are quickly alleviated by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

SOLUBLE BLUE.

FREE FROM ACID.

Prepared by D. F. TIEMAN & CO. Dry, in casks, kegs, ten, five, two and one pound cans; liquid, in two, four, eight and sixteen ounce bottles.

J. H. TIEMAN, Sole Agent,

No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS.

NEW styles, of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA; for Ireland, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

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Domestic Education.

The House and its Furniture.

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Recipes, under forty-five heads.

Family Bills of Fare.

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The original recipes and directions contained in this valuable work have been furnished to the popular and practical editor by American housekeepers of long experience and tried skill, and proprietors of celebrated establishments in New-York.

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ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110¾	110⅞	Aug. 7.30	108⅛	108¼
Coupon, 1881	110¾	110⅞	June, 7.30	108⅛	108¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	109	109¼	July, 7.30	108⅛	108¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	112¼	112½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119¼	119½
5-20 Coupon, '64	109½	109¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65	109¾	110	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	118
5-20 " new, '65	108¼	108½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¼	117½
5-20 " new, '67	108¼	108½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116¾	116⅞
10-40 Registered	102¼	102½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¾	116
10-40 Coupon	102¼	102½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
Gold	139	139¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	114¾	114⅞

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

- U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
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- U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
- U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues.
- Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,

and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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JULY 11, 1867.

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For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 70 DIFFERENCE.
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ON EACH $1,000.

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STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
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STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
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KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
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NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

Holders of August Seven-thirty Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to-day of presentation, and interest on the bonds will be charged from July 1 at six per cent. in currency. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris.
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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
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NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $30,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 20 years to run. Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.

Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE OF INDIANA, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

I HAVE IN MY HANDS FUNDS TO redeem all the outstanding Indiana Two and a Half per Cent. Certificates of Stock on presentation at my office. Holders are notified that, after the 15th inst. said stocks will cease to draw interest.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.
JOHN NEWELL, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, July 6, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due July 15, will be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1890—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.
ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th July next to New-York stockholders at the Mercantile Bank. Transfer-books will be closed from the 25th instant to date of payment.

Hon. W. C. Pierrepont was reëlected President, and Marcellus Massey, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Applications being frequently made by the holders of the bonds issued by the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, to exchange the same for the first mortgage sinking fund registered bonds of this Company, which has already been done to some extent, the Treasurer is authorized to continue such exchange for all that may be presented for that purpose until the further action of the Board, and upon the same terms, viz., par for par, and the interest coupons equalized.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 Broadway.

Cash Capital - - - -	$1,000,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1867 - - - -	1,459,235 85

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JULY 11, 1867. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 96 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1867.
NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.
OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 297 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 175 BROADWAY.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of seven (7) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company was declared, payable free of Government tax, on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst.

At the same meeting Mr. John Edw. Kahl was unanimously elected Vice-President, and Mr. Hugo Schumann appointed Secretary of this Company.
JULY 3, 1867. RUD. GARRIGUE, President.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., July 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDER'S dividend of seven per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, and a scrip dividend of sixty per cent., free of tax, to parties entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 1, 1867. Also, an Interest Dividend of 6 per cent. on the outstanding scrip of the Company, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., July 5, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Trustees of the Hudson Iron Company, payable at their office in this city on the 15th of July inst., to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

64TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the United States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 WALL-ST., July 3, 1867.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on the 15th inst., at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared payable on demand.
CHARLES M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared this day from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after JULY 8.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, June 25, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1.
THOMAS R. JONES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
Surplus, July 1, 1867	316,000

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.
H. KIP, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)

Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 17, 1867.

Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 263 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present deposits, $4,500,000.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, Deposits of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS over $5.

Money deposited by the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
July 10, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, in addition to Government tax.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required on and after the third Monday, 15th of this month.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. (per annum, free of tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interests from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
W. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th-st. and 1st-st. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

INSURANCE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.

THE

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.

Has this day declared the following dividends:

1. A Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders thereof to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued to them on the 20th of September for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

2. An Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the outstanding Scrip of 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, payable 20th September next.

3. A Redemption Dividend for the payment in full of the Scrip issued in 1861, with SIX PER CENT. interest thereon, payable on the 5th day of August next.

4. A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."

THE ONLY SYSTEM OF INSURANCE UNDER WHICH A COMPANY'S ABILITY TO PAY ITS LOSSES KEEPS FULL PACE WITH ITS INCREASING BUSINESS, AND CONSEQUENT INCREASING LIABILITY TO INCUR LOSS, WITHOUT IMPOSING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER UPON THE HOLDERS OF ITS POLICIES.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

STATEMENT OF JULY 1, 1867.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,173,711 78
Cash Assets	1,673,711 78

[In the above statement the assets are estimated on the basis of their cost, instead of their market value as in the statement made to the Insurance Department in January last, the latter estimate making them about $100,000 more than the above statement.]

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, RENTS, LEASES, household furniture, farm property, including stock, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, in accordance with the provisions of its charter.

The scrip issues of this Company from 1857 to 1861 are now being redeemed in cash.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.

A. A. LOW	A. A. Low & Brothers
JOHN D. MAIRS	David Dows & Co
S. B. CHITTENDEN	S. B. Chittenden & Co
LORING ANDREWS	Loring Andrews & Son
CARLOS COBB.	
WM. T. COLEMAN	Wm. T. Coleman & Co
WM. H. SWAN	Grinnell, Minturn & Co
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY	Connolly & Co
WILLIAM V. BRADY.	
GEO. W. LANE	Geo. W. Lane & Co
CHARLES COREY TABER	C. C. & H. M. Taber
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK	Babcock, Brothers & Co
HENRY C. BOWEN.	
AURELIUS B. HULL	Late Fahnestock, Hull & Co
JAMES FRASER	Fraser, Major & Co
WILLIAM M. VAIL.	
HIRAM BARNEY	Barney, Butler & Parsons
LAWRENCE TURNURE	Moses Taylor & Co
SHEPPARD GANDY.	
GEORGE GRISWOLD	N. L. & G. Griswold
SAMUEL A. SAWYER	Sawyer, Wallace & Co
CYRUS CURTISS	Pres't Washington Life Ins. Co
WM. D. MORGAN	E. E. Morgan's Son
URIEL A. MURDOCK	President Continental Bank
WM. WRIGHT	Robert L. Maitland & Co
D. H. ARNOLD	President of Mercantile Bank
CHARLES LAMSON	C. H. Marshall & Co
L. H. BRIGHAM.	
WELLINGTON CLAPP	Clapp & Grinnell
BRADISH JOHNSON	Johnson & Lazarus
JOHN CASWELL	John Caswell & Co
HENRY F. SPAULDING	Spaulding, Hunt & Co
JOHN PAINE.	
JOSEPH BATTELL	Egleston, Battell & Co
GEO. S. STEPHENSON	Geo. S. Stephenson & Co
ROB'T H. McCURDY,	Late McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer
GEORGE MOSLE	E. Pavenstedt & Co
WM. M. RICHARDS	Richards & Co
JOHN H. EARLE	Earle, Cunningham & Co
HENRY EYRE.	
CHAS. H. BOOTH	Charles H. Booth & Co
EDWARD MARTIN	Cragin & Co
HORACE B. CLAFLIN	H. B. Claflin & Co

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, ALSO rooms on first and third floors, may be had for the Summer months or permanently, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st., near 4th-av.; neighborhood unexceptionable.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a first-class house up-town, and disposed to receive a family of three persons as permanent boarders, can address Mr. ADAMS, Box 1,441 City Post-office, giving name, location and terms.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS taken at $7 per week, in a private family at North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.; house large, double brick, pleasantly situated, neatly furnished, including good Chickering piano; rooms cool, airy and commodious; good table, pleasant drives, fine scenery and healthy location; stable if required. For particulars refer to JOHN BLISS & CO., No. 65 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON; MOST delightful situation; two or three rooms for ladies and gentlemen, or for single gentlemen; also excellent stabling. Apply to Mr. WALLACE, No. 6 South William-st., or at the Woodlawn House, 106th-st., Bloomingdale Road.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with board at a handsome residence 4½ miles east of Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan; elegant grounds, plenty of shade, boating, fishing and stabling. Address Mrs. H. F. R. Shrub Oak, Westchester Co., N. Y., or EATON & CO., 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A family of six or eight adults, near a river or lake; terms not to exceed $7. Address, stating particulars, J. C., Box No. 3,710 Post-office, New-York.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARDers wanted at a private boarding-house, Katonah, Westchester County. Address Post-office Box No. 62. Large rooms, newly fitted up; the country is unsurpassed for health, beautiful scenery, drives, &c.; 1½ hours' ride from New-York, via Harlem Railroad; ¼ mile from depot. Reference—Dr. E. Todd, second door from Broadway, in 18th-st., New-York.

THREE FAMILIES CAN FIND BOARD in a farmhouse on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, near Long Branch; rooms large and table and attention equal to the hotels, at about half price; also, cottages to let with board. Address DARROW'S COTTAGES, near Red Bank, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Two or three families may obtain superior accommodations at one of the most beautiful places in this healthful and attractive village. Address Post-office Box No. 27, Great Barrington, Mass.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR THE Long Island Sound; good bathing, fishing and plenty of fruit; terms $7 per week. Address MITCHELL TERRY, Success Post-office, Suffolk County, L. I.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated with us in partnership our Brother, ARTHUR C. TORREY, under the firm name of E. S. & J. TORREY & CO.
E. S. & J. TORREY.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. No. 72 Maiden-lane.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good-will of a well-established wholesale drug house in New-York City; a small capital required: an excellent chance for one or two men who have a knowledge of the business. Address JOY, COE & CO., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE or special partner, in a business well established, in the canning and preserving of fruits, and the manufacturing of sauces. Address JAMES, Box 5,347 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND VALUABLE INVENtion; will be purchased by every farmer; the right for the State of New-Jersey and other States for sale. Apply at No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 2, first floor.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, AT 3 P. M. TO-DAY, IN Broadway, near Wall-st., a SIGHT DRAFT for $5,200, drawn by E. N. Frisbie, President, on Wm. Read, No. 119 Broadway, order of Weiles, Frisbie & Co.; indorsed by them, Geo. Dakin, E. T. Smith, Cashier, Smith, Martin & Co.; dated Elmira, N. Y. All parties are cautioned against buying or negotiating said draft, payment of the same having been stopped and the draft protested by Thomas Sadler, No. 11 Wall-st. A liberal reward will be paid to any one returning the draft to the undersigned, SMITH, MARTIN & CO., No. 11 Broad-st.

LOST.—$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of a gold pencil marked "Samuel Gilman."
GARSON, JOST & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR—FROM GEORGIA Wheat—for sale by HENRY W. SMITH & CO., No. 120 Broad-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE No. 6 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

AT HARLEM.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A very desirable Gothic house and five lots, corner of Avenue A and 116th-st.; 16 rooms; all improvements; fine garden and fruit in abundance; surrounded with stately elms; will be sold low, or let reasonable with possession. Apply to PANGBURN & ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY AND French attic brown-stone dwelling No. 54 West 49th-st.; size 21x50; lot 100 feet; price $22,500.
G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—TEN FIRST-class brick houses and 11 neat cottages at North New-York, just over the Harlem river, at the 3d-av. Iron Bridge. Apply to T. RAE, 3d-av., corner 138th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 39th-st.; will be sold cheap; owner going abroad. BRYAN & CO., No. 58 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, AT low price, house No. 54 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, three story, 22.3 wide. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE,
General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st.,
and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

WATERLOO-PLACE.
FOR SALE.

One of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 23 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Jumping Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage-house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to IRA SMITH, Jr., No. 368 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass. the residence of the late William Pollock, comprising about 100 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of grey limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, very large, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, including floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellars, store-rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and store-rooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bed-rooms, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full bearing, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to
HENRY COLT,
SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN, } Executors.
JAMES RENFREW, JR.,
or to WM. D. F. MANICE,
No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE GROUP OF TEN islands, in Long Island Sound, called NORWALK ISLANDS, is offered for sale on favorable terms. These islands are thirty miles from New-York; containing about 150 acres of land, one-half in a high state of cultivation; the soil is unsurpassed for fertility in New-England. On the principal island is an elegant mansion, recently erected in modern style, with ample barns and outbuildings, nearly new. The adjacent waters abound in fish, oysters and clams. The sea and land views are very beautiful. It would make a charming Summer residence for a City gentleman, and is admirably adapted to stock raising and agricultural purposes. It is accessible from New-York by steamboat daily, and by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For further information apply to D. R. AUSTIN, South Norwalk, Conn., or to EDWARD SMITH, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence at Poughkeepsie, about 1¼ miles south of the city, fronting on the Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; large brick house; all modern improvements; in perfect order: suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable; icehouse, filled; suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years since; 43 acres of good land, handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; drives and walks; trees planted some 16 years, and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and the surrounding country is unsurpassed. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-street, New-York.
OR,
If not sold within a few weeks, will be to let, furnished, to a private family for a term of years.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes; it adjoins the residences of Walter Langdon and the late J. K. Paulding; contains about 120 acres, with half a mile river front; a stone mansion, two new brick barns, stable, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, &c.; an abundance of fruit and shade trees, land highly cultivated, views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed; will be sold low owing to the continued absence of the owner abroad. POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE most complete and best paying farms in Monmouth County, N. J., 70 acres; location delightful; handsome modern dwelling; villa style; 18 rooms; cottages for farmer and laborers; commanding view of Raritan and outer bays, as well as inland; all advantages of a fine country seat and paying farm; numerous convenient outbuildings; apple, pear and peach orchards; other fruits in abundance, choicest varieties; fine crop growing, and buildings and fences in best order; 25 miles from City; must be seen to be appreciated; price reasonable, part can remain. Call on or address ROSE, BALDWIN & ROSE, No. 29 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT near Newburgh, beautifully situated, directly on the Hudson River; contains 81 acres of highly improved land; the house is of stone, very large, handsome and convenient, surrounded by extensive lawns and trees of large growth; there are numerous excellent outbuildings and two new farm cottages; the views are unsurpassed; immediate possession given; will be sold for a moderate price, or exchanged for City property.
WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE house and eight acres of land, within a short distance of Bridgeport, Conn. House in perfect order; bath-room, wash tubs, &c., and one of the best arranged houses for a private residence or for keeping summer boarders in this section. Barn on lot, and abundance of choice fruit; site never surpassed, and price $8,000. Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

A FINE FARM OF 87 ACRES FOR sale, 1 hour and 26 minutes from New York, by Central R. R. of New-Jersey. Large house; 15 rooms; very large, numerous and complete outbuildings; abundance of fruit; two never-failing streams; good tenant house; $11,000.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—120 ACRES CHOICE land, with or without stock, grain, hay, &c., five miles east Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan, pleasantly situated; plenty shade; plenty fruit of all kinds; house, &c., in good order. Price of farm, $12,500. For particulars inquire of J. L. GODLEY, No. 89 Warren-st., or on the farm.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale or to let, 30 miles from the City; marble mansion, carriage-house, &c.; 6 acres finely shaded; splendid view of the river; in every respect a first-class residence. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 843 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN MILFORD, CONN., A very desirable house and lot, situated on Broad-st. (fronting the Park,) being the late residence of Levi Langridge, deceased. Title perfect; possession given immediately. Inquire of L. N. BEARDSLEY, Executor.

FOR SALE—467 ACRES OF BITUMINOUS coal land, near Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R. and Ohio River. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A DEsirable residence. Price $16,000. For particulars address Box No. 1,725 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNtry house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to
H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
JUNE 27, 1867.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, EDGEWATER, Staten Island, on the European plan, first landing from Whitehall-st., New-York, offers the best inducements of any hotel out of the City to people wishing a convenient, airy place. Boats hourly from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., and at 10 and 11½ P. M. Fine fishing and drives; stabling on the premises. Address THOMAS D. GALE, as above.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful and popular Summer resort, having been newly furnished throughout this season, is now open for the reception of guests. The facilities for sea-bathing are unsurpassed. Stabling attached. For board apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

STORM-KING HOUSE—CORNWALL, ON the Hudson, a private boarding-house, delightfully located; ready for boarders at moderate charges. Inquire of A. J. Roe, No. 132 Broadway, or C. L. Mather, Custom-house, New-York, or address R. R. KING, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

THE KNOLL HOUSE, AT CORNWALL Landing, on the Hudson, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, is now open for Summer boarders. Five minutes' walk from the landing, with fine river views, drives, and plenty of shade.
JACOB COCKS.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES ON FIRST floor of the new *Herald* Building. Also, third and fourth floor offices—cheap. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Furnished complete, with immediate possession, near Tarrytown, on the Hudson; ten acres of nice land; about two in garden; all kinds of fruit, vegetables, &c.; a very desirable place; suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement; it will be rented for two years, or less. Particulars with
S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN THE country, three miles from Milburn Station, on the Morris and Essex Railroad of New-Jersey; twelve rooms; conveniences for keeping horse and cow. Inquire at Milburn for Mr. HARVEY MOREHOUSE. Extras at the station; rent $400 per annum.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

A NICE COTTAGE ON LONG ISLAND—9 rooms; acre of ground, all planted; barn, fruit, &c.; on salt water; one hour from City by rail; in good order; five minutes' walk from depot; rent moderate. W. CORRY, No. 238 Water-st.

TO LET—A PRETTILY FURNISHED COTTAGE at Flushing, L. I., for the Summer and Fall; suitable for a small family; has a large garden with a variety of fruit, &c.: rent low to a responsible and careful tenant. Apply at 119 Maiden-lane, back office, up stairs.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—AT MAHWAH, N. J., 1¼ HOURS RIDE on Erie Railroad, a handsome two-story, attic and basement house, furnished or unfurnished, with large garden; rent low for the season. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF buying, a modern-built cottage house, of seven to nine rooms, within one hour of the New-York City Hall. If so distant as to necessitate travel by steam cars, enough land for a good garden plot is desired. Property valued at $3,500 to $4,500 preferred, at a rent not to exceed $450 per year, with the privilege of purchasing the same on payment of $800 or $1,000 per year. If neatly furnished, would also take some furniture at a bargain. Address V. B., Box No. 473, New-York Post-office.

COTTAGE WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's distance from the City; near the water, with garden, vegetables and fruits; preferable where a family desire to leave their place for two months, with horses, carriage and cow, which would be well taken care of. Rent low. Address Box No. 4,941 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell on FRIDAY, July 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood bedroom suite, bedstead, dressing bureau, washstand, chaise, &c.; elegant rosewood armoire a glace, rosewood marble-top centre table; parlor suite, crimson reps, sofa bedstead, sofas, carved rosewood Elizabethan etagere, gilt-frame pier mirrors with slab and brackets, gilt centre tables, black walnut crib, bookcase and secretary, ladies' black walnut secretary inlaid with satinwood, extension tables, card tables lined with green cloth, fine Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, rich satin figured curtains and lambrekins, very fine Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, work tables, dressing bureaus, lace curtains, refrigerators, rich figured rep and brocatel table cloths, satin bed spreads, linen sheets, pillow cases, towels, iron bedsteads, bedding, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen ware, standing and sitting desks, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 12, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

FRESH MENTON LEMONS.

490	boxes fresh Menton Lemons, in prime order, balance cargo bark *Uni n*.
1,000	packages Malaga raisins.
35	barrel Patras currants.
10	cases pearl tapioca.
50	cases maccaroni.
12	bags tapioca.

By F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, PIANO FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
BY THEALL & BROS., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 62 Liberty-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom1
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

IN PARTITION.—FOR SALE AT AUCTION, at the Court-house, Riverhead, L. I., on TUESDAY, July 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., a farm at Huntington, L. I., of about 83 acres, large house, (13 rooms,) barns, carriage-house, granary, ice-house, &c., &c.; 15 acres wood land; within three-quarters of a mile of the harbor. For particulars inquire of PRAY, KNAEBEL & PRAY, Attorneys, No. 363 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—WILLIAM D. TACEY, late a member of the New-York Lincoln Cavalry, or any person knowing his whereabouts, will learn something to their advantage by addressing GEORGE H. DURYEE, No. 45 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. One [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HOME WHERE her services as teacher of all the English branches, housekeeper, or companion and nurse for an invalid, would be compensation for board, a desirable home being more of an object than salary; no objection to either City or country; can produce superior testimonials for moral character and executive ability. Address C. A. M., Box No. 113 *Times* Office, for two days, stating where employer may be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook for private family, or first-class boarding-house, or small hotel; understands cooking in all its branches, both French and English; all kinds of pastry and baking; good reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to do light housework and sew in some family in the country or City; a comfortable home would be more appreciated than high wages; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 75 Monroe-st., between Market and Pike sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a capable, industrious girl; is a respectful, neat and economical servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; is highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER WORK BY the day or week, or would go out to cut and fit; advertiser is a Protestant; with City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 527 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., in fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid, who does fine washing neatly and does up linens in style, a situation in the City, or a few miles in the country, or as general housemaid in a small family; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS to go by the day, week or month; no objection to the country or to take charge of grown children; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 159 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 26 West 10th-st., at her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH good cook; can wash and iron well; will go in the country or city either; has also cooked six years in Boston in one place. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook a situation in a private family or Summer house; is a perfect master of her business. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family, City or country, or in a genteel boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing. Apply at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family or boarding-house; is willing to make herself useful; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 111 Sullivan-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking; no objection to do washing. Apply at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or as chambermaid, or general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUAtion for general housework either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, as a good cook, good baker, and would take care of milk and butter; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, jellies and desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUAtion for general housework, by a girl not afraid of work. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as waitress in a private family and willing to make herself generally useful and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 427 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &c., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., to suit the times.

AT NO. 364 6TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST., Great American Employment Association; the best place in the United States to procure first-class servants; reception room beautifully furnished.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant single young man as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; a Protestant family preferred; in the care of horses and carriages will be found obliging; very best of City references; no objection to town or country. Can be seen at M. LANDRES, No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st., for to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, just disengaged, through the family going to Europe; he has been always temperate; understands his business in all its branches and is a safe driver; has first-class references from all his employers. Address J. N., Box No. 159 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young, single, sober man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business in its various branches; has thirteen years of the best City reference. Call or address P. G., at No. 41 Cherry-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A situation as gardener, and to make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses, and driving; best of City references given. Address, for two days, J. K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced single man, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City references; no objection to the country; will make himself useful. Address L. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a German single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; is a good grape grower; understands the management of horses and cattle. Address P. U., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself useful; can produce the best of references as to character, ability, &c. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands the care and driving of horses thoroughly; is willing to take care of a small garden if required; has good reference from former employers. Address J. B., Box 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, with first-class references from last employer; can milk and understands the care of a gentleman's place. Call or address JOHN, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 13, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man who thoroughly understands his business; is a confident and careful driver; can give satisfactory reference. Address H. A. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COACHman and groom who understands gardening and farming and can milk; is willing to make himself generally useful; can bring good reference. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Lynn & Co., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S OR PLAIN GARdener's situation by a German single young man; is capable, honest, industrious and reliable; can milk; willing to be generally useful; good references. Address H. D., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; no objections to the country; wants a good family to apply; is a thorough, competent man, sober and willing. Address B. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLored man as coachman; can give best City reference. Call or address PETER BROWN, No. 182 Navy-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single young man; is willing and obliging; has good City references from last employer. Address O. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, single, as coachman; best references. Address T. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or general clerk in a factory, express or freight office; quick and correct at figures; good recommendations. Address J. C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address
B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO wash for a large family; the best of City references required. Call for three days, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at No. 118 Madison-av.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED MEN, TO WORK discharging and loading the Black Star packet ships and steamers; men without badges preferred. Apply to W. J. & H. DONALD, No. 157 South-st., up stairs.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BOY 15 YEARS of age, smart and intelligent, to make himself generally useful. Apply, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., at No. 813 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—THREE CLERKS, FOUR PORters, two coachmen, six young men for hotels and two bartenders at No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM HAND; A SINGLE man. Apply, after 5 o'clock P. M., at the boot and shoe store, Nos. 79 and 81 Duane-st., New-York.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A MARried man, without incumbrance; one that can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful; must be well recommended. Address, with terms, HAMPDEN, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Key" National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." [illegible] Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 107 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN	July 13
MINNESOTA	July 31
CHICAGO	Aug. 14
NEBRASKA	Aug. 28

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

ERIN, HALL	SATURDAY, July 13
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY, July 20
VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY, July 27
ENGLAND, CUTTING	SATURDAY, Aug. 3

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $290 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	July 13
ETNA	WEDNESDAY	July 17
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	July 20
EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	July 27

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, July 20
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, Sept. 14

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 13.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin $170 | Steerage $67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 27
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ ...... HILLIARD ...... SATURDAY, July 20

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $[illegible], currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, July 13, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 13, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER	July 27
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS	Aug. 10

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PALMYRA	July 3
TRIPOLI	July 10

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.

Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A1 iron steamship IRON AGE, WM. CASSAP, Commander, will positively sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 8 North River. For freight or passage, apply to CHRISTIAN BORS, No. 18 Exchange-place, or to FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$35
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 10, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:

We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.

On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway.
C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:

SATURDAY, July 13,
SATURDAY, July 27.

Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.

The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail punctually at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, July 18.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, July 25,

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 18,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 25,

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on July 20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, July 20.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—A splendid piano-forte for sale. Rosewood, Dunham maker, seven-octave, in splendid order, short time used; cost $650; will be sold for $240. Apply at No. 20 4th-av.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS TO RENT, OR for sale on installments at No. 425 Broome-st.; also second-hand pianos to rent or for sale low for cash. No. 425 Broome-st., second door from Crosby.

40 PIANO-FORTES, NEW AND SECOND-hand, from $75 to $600, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—TODOS LOS DOmingos a las dos de la tarde, la mencionada Iglesia celebra su culto en español, en la Capilla de la Trinidad, calle veinticinco al veste, cerca de Broadway. El Rector de ella, Presbitero ENRIQUE C. RILEY, de Santiago de Chili, predica el sermon. Lo que se participa al publico invitándolo cordialmente. Los asientos son gratis.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,
Direct daily from Pier No. 3, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent,
No. 35 Coenties-slip, New-York.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 11th	1½ P. M.	Thursday, 11th	9½ A. M.
Friday, 12th	2½ P. M.	Friday, 12th	10½ A. M.
Saturday, 13th	3½ P. M.	Saturday, 13th	11½ A. M.
Sunday, 14th	6½ A. M.	Saturday, 13th	6½ P. M.
Sunday, 14th	6 P. M.	Sunday, 14th	2½ P. M.
Monday, 15th	3½ P. M.	Monday, 15th	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 16th	6½ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR ALBANY.

Steamer ST. JOHN.
Pier No. 41, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M.
SUNDAY.
For Albany. Fare $1.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 12th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 12th	3 P. M.
Saturday, 13th	2½ P. M.	Saturday, 13th	6 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	6½ A. M.	Sunday, 14th	3 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	6½ P. M.	Monday, 15th	6½ A. M.
Monday, 15th	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 16th	7 A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½, 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall; returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot Warren-st., at 4¾ P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6¼ A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND COZZENS' DOCK.—The splendid fast steamer SUNNYSIDE, Capt. E. F. KING, leaves Pier No. 29, foot Warren-st., every afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6:45, arriving in New-York at 10 A. M.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12¼ o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Irvington and Tarrytown, daily, Sundays excepted. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Warren-st. Pier at 4:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings except Tarrytown.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th st., E. D., at 9¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11, 3 and 6 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 37	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 89	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 25		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32 foot of Duane-st.:

At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.

FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.

RETURNING:

EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.

THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 253 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

☞ During July and August, commencing July 2, the steamer NEVERSINK will leave Pier No. 32 (Duane-st.,) at 9 A. M. and 5:15 P. M., touching on the last trip at Pier No. 3, connecting with express trains direct for Long Branch. A special train will return from Long Branch at 5:25 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7:45 o'clock P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867. }

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 15th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

20,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio, or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, as inferior to the standard samples.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry, to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

Bids will be received for 100 bushels or more.

20,000 pounds NEW CAROLINA RICE, clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the beans and rice must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions: also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The beans and rice will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this Office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, Room No. 6, County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, July 15, 1867, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said county, about 292,000 pounds of fresh and corned beef, mutton, veal, pork, suet and liver; 75 bushels hard clams, 3,450 barrels of flour, 28,900 pounds of fresh fish, 53,000 pounds sugar and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, salt codfish, mackerel, pork, Castile soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood and coal. Also, coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the office of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the Court-house, W. D., and at the corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D. No other form will be accepted.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, }
JOSEPH ALTENBRAND, } Supply Com'ers.
ALMSHOUSE, June 21, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 3 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
HENRY P. SEE,
JAMES HARRISON,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Trustees of the Ninth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 38, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN R. RUSSELL,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JOHN AITKIN, Jr.,
WALTER W. ADAMS,
DAVID WALKER,
Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for new water-closets for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 35 in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD SCHELL,
JOSIAH LANE,
HENRY A. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 32, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 15, 1865, will be received until July 25, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.

JACOB H. GUMBLE, }
JOHN N. HAYWARD, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, Jr., }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE SOlicited from contractors for grading and macadamizing the highway in the Town of Westchester, for a distance of three miles south of Westchester Village. A profile of the work can be seen and specifications had on application to J. HUSSON, Secretary of Commissioners, No. 42 Pine-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIG-INATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

KELLEY'S ISLAND CATAWBA WINE, in the original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, sole agent of the Kelley's Island Company for the Atlantic States, Canada East and West Indies. Office and vaults, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,

Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted.

WHITE EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SHAWLS,
suitable for the sea-side,
AT $9 AND UPWARDS,
just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open THIS DAY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of
REAL CHANTILLY PUSHER AND LLAMA LACE POINTS, CIRCULARS, SACQUES, AND JACKETS.
Broadway and 10th-st.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.

$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.

The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

MACKENZIE'S SILK SACQUES REduced to $20, $25, $30, $35. LLAMA LACE SHAWLS from $10 to $75, formerly $20 to $100. No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867. }

ON THE PETITION OF HARVEY LULL, of Hoboken, N. J., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 31st day of January, 1854, and ante-dated Jan. 2, 1854, for an improvement in shutter hinges, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 2d day of January, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the List, of Valuations and Enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the Acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by Deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of June until the 13th day of July, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

The Lists herein referred to comprise the Special Taxes on Businesses, Trades and Professions, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, for the year ending May 1, 1868, and the taxes upon Incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the Lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.

ANNUAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 26th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.

The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY BUSINESS to transact with the estate of ROB'T MARCHER, deceased, and especially in matters affecting patent rights, rents, royalties, payments or purchases, &c., will apply at No. 449 West 26th-st., or to WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Stuyvesant Bank, No. 744 Broadway, New-York City.

REBECCA A. MARCHER, Executrix.
JOHN LANE, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of July, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1867:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HORSE WANTED—FOR HIS KEEPING, BY an invalid in the country; moderate using, but well kept; would pay for wagon and harness if used. Inquire at No. 86 Broad-st., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—THREE SADDLE horses, one pair carriage horses, one coupe horse and one trotting team; all very fine. Inquire of CHAS. W. BATHGATE, Jerome Park.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOL! DELIGHTFUL!! COOL!!!
The renowned American LILIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS EVER KNOWN ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE,
will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES.
The Summer Dramatic Company will perform
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY,
and
QUITE AT HOME.
To be seen at all hours:
THREE MUSEUMS IN ONE.
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
together with the rarest curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
Also, the ENORMOUS COLLECTION of rare AFRICAN SKINS, HORNS, TUSKS, SKELETONS and ANIMALS, collected by the
GREAT LION-SLAYER, GORDON CUMMING.
All of which are conspicuously displayed in
TEN SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT SALOONS.
GREAT LIVING WONDERS.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS.
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with a YOUNG.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 12,
THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE NEW IRISH DRAMA,
in three acts and a prologue, written expressly for
MR. DAN BRYANT,
by Messrs. Hy. Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a cast embracing the whole strength of the company.
THIS EVENING,
AND
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
JULIA DEAN. JULIA DEAN.
GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS.
THE WOMAN IN WHITE.
SATURDAY, FIRST JULIA DEAN MATINEE.
ONLY WOMAN IN WHITE MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

JOINT BENEFIT OF W. H. WHALLEY AND J. B. STUDLEY.

Miss R. Denvil, Miss Marian, Miss S. Steele, Messrs. L. Mestayer, Mr. G. Davenport, Mr. J. H. Budworth, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. C. K. Fox, W. C. Foster have volunteered. FIVE PIECES.
HUNTING A TURTLE, HONEYMOON, WIFE'S FIRST LESSON, FIFTH ACT OF RICHARD III., HIDE AND SEEK.
Mr. G. C. Davenport, Song and Jig.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIPP BERNET .... Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, July 12, at 8.

1. March, "Avant," .... Gung'l
2. Overture, "Vestvalin" .... Spontini
3. Waltz, "Morgenblatter," .... Strauss
4. Ballet de la Reine de Saba, (new) .... Gounod
5. Overture, "Coriolanus," (new) .... Beethoven
6. Lied, "Er, der Herrlichste" .... Schumann
Mr. F. DIETZ.
7. Tarantelle, with Flute and Clarionet Obligato, (new) .... Saint Saens
Messrs. SIEDLER and BOEHM.
8. Grand March, from the Symphonic Poem, "Mazeppa," (new) .... Liszt
9. Overture, "Orpheus" .... Offenbach
10. Polka Mazurka, "Lob der Frauen," (new) .... Strauss
11. Romance, "Tannhauser" .... Wagner
Messrs. DIETZ and LEISCH.
12. Polka, "Postillon d'Amour," (new) .... Strauss

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGIcal Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery. Her circular to married ladies sent free by mail.

THE FEMALE'S FRIEND IN NEED.—Diseases of females exclusively treated at Dr. DUBOIS' office, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st.; remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5; relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters confidential. Advice gratis. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Ladies' private advice (letter) free. Send for it and escape imposition. Electricity scientifically applied. Mme. DUBOIS always in attendance. Office hours from 9 to 7.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner. A safe and speedy cure guaranteed, or no charge. Office No. 545 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," or his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE WONDERFUL
BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG ARABS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
First time of the hazardous
LEAPS FROM THE STONE,
and Hadj. Laupen's perilous
LEAP OVER THE MUZZLES OF 26 GUNS AT THE MOMENT OF FIRING.
THE BROTHERS CAMPOMANEZ,
in their unrivaled feats of daring.
THE ENTIRE TROUPE of 30 artists in marvelous novelties.
Performance will commence with the lively farce entitled
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT.
FIFTY CENTS to all parts of the theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ARRIVED AND will appear MONDAY EVENING, July 15, 1867, MARSHALL & DOYLE'S MIKADO TROUPE OF JAPANESE, from the Palace Theatre, Yeddo, Japan, introducing the wonderful Sword Ladder Feat; LOWNOSKE, the Japanese Blondin; Miss OWGONSKE, the Female Gymnast, and sixteen of the most wonderful performers that have ever been allowed to leave the dominions of the Tycoon. Box book now open.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.

Prof. LOGRENIA, Magician, with his trained Birds and the talented dramatic company in a favorite comedietta, EVERY EVENING. Matinees WEDNESDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, at 3 P. M. Admission 30 cents; children 15 cents.

LESLIE, HERO OF NIAGARA, ON THE tight rope, THIS AFTERNOON, at High Bridge. Don't fail to see him.

THE TURF.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1867.
JEROME PARK,
NEAR FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

STEWARDS.—W. R. Travers, Leonard W. Jerome, John Hunter, Wm. Emmett, F. Morris.
CLERK OF THE COURSE AND SCALES.—C. Wheatly.
HANDICAPPER AND STARTER.—John B. Irving.

PROGRAMME:

SATURDAY, OCT. 12TH—FIRST EXTRA DAY'S RACE.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race, for all ages; ONE AND THREE QUARTER Miles, over six hurdles; Welter weights, for horses that have never won a hurdle race: $500 to the winner, $100 to second horse.

SECOND RACE.—Premium $500; ONE AND A QUARTER MILES; entrance money to second horse.

THIRD RACE.—Premium $600; entrance money to second horse; MILE HEATS.

FOURTH RACE.—Sweepstakes for two-year-olds; $1,000 each, half forfeit; to carry 100 lb, fillies allowed 3 lb; ONE MILE. To close August 5th.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

FIRST RACE.—"The Champion Stakes" for three-year-olds, MILE HEATS, $200 entrance, hft, $1,500 added by the club; second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. Closed with FIFTEEN nominations.

SECOND RACE.—"The Nursery Stakes," for two-year olds, ONE MILE, $50 entrance, pp, $1,500 added by the club; second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. Closed with SEVENTEEN nominations.

THIRD RACE.—Premium $1,000 for all ages, TWO-MILE HEATS, entrance money to second horse.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 17.

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, TWO MILES, $100 entrance, h. ft. $1,000 added, $200 out of the stakes to go to the second horse; winner of the Derby, Belmont, Travers, St. Leger and Champion Stakes 5 lb extra; penalties not to accumulate. To close Aug. 5th.

SECOND RACE.—"The Stewards' Cup," value $1,500, $50 entrance, p. p.; dash THREE MILES; winners of stakes and premiums amounting to $3,000, 5 lb extra.

THIRD RACE.—Selling Race, premium $500 for two-year olds, THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE; the winner to be sold for $1,000; any excess of that price to go to the club.

FOURTH RACE.—Premium $500, for all ages, ONE-AND-A-QUARTER MILES; horses that have not won this year allowed 7 lb.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 19.

FIRST RACE.—"Hurdle Race," Handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles. Premium $800, of which $100 is to be given to second horse. $30 entrance, h. ft. and only $10 if declared on Oct. 18. To name and close Oct. 16, weights to be announced on the following day.

SECOND RACE.—Selling premium $500 for two and three-year olds, one mile, two-year olds to carry 95 lbs., three-year olds 110 lbs.; horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry their appropriate weights, $1,500 allowed 7 lbs.; $1,000 allowed 12 lbs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Grand National Handicap," for all ages, two and three-quarter miles, $100 subn., h. ft. $20 if declared, $1,000 added by the Club. To name and close the 5th of August, weights to be published the 17th August. Acceptances and declarations to be made on or before Aug. 31.

FOURTH RACE.—Premium $1,200 for all ages. Dash of four miles.

SATURDAY, 26—SECOND EXTRA DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race. Handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles. $500 to the winner; $100 to second horse; horses to be ridden by members of the Club, or non-residents of the United States introduced by two governing members.

SECOND RACE.—Premium $500, for all ages, one and three-quarter miles; horses to be ridden by members of the Club, or non-residents of the United States introduced by two governing members.

THIRD RACE.—The Champagne Stakes for two-year olds. Premium $500; sub. $50, p. p. *One Mile.* The winner of either the Saratoga Stakes, the Jersey Trial Stakes, or the Nursery Stakes at Fordham to carry 7 lb. extra, or of two or all of the above events, 10 lb. extra. To name and close Aug. 5.

FOURTH RACE.—Consolation Premium, $600, for all ages. Two miles. Horses beaten once during the Meeting allowed seven pounds; twice, allowed ten pounds.

The Races will commence on SATURDAY, the 12th of October, with an Extra Day's Race, and continue according to the above Programme, on Wednesday, the 16th, Thursday, the 17th, Saturday, the 19th and terminate with a Second Extra Day's Race, Saturday, the 26th October. The Races will begin each day punctually at ONE O'CLOCK. AUGUST BELMONT, President.

JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.
46 Exchange-place.

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSION TO PERTH AMBOY AND KEYPORT,

Touching each way at
ELIZABETHPORT, UNION, ROSSVILLE AND TOTTENVILLE.
The favorite Steamer
WM. HARRISON,

On and after July 5, will leave foot of BARCLAY-ST. (South side) daily (Sundays excepted) at 8½ o'clock. In returning, will leave Keyport at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Excursion tickets to Keyport, 60 cents; excursion tickets to Perth Amboy and intermediate landings, 40 cents.

Single passage at regular rates.
Freight taken at regular rates.

GRAND EXCURSION:

FROM TROY TO MONTREAL,
VIA RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN STEAMER.

Under the auspices of the French Canadian Association of Troy, will commence July 15, extending to and including Aug. 6. Tickets there and return, good for any day during the time specified, morning or evening trains, only $11 25, or about half the usual price, and can be had at the ticket office of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, Union Depot, Troy, N. Y. Fare from New-York to Troy, by steamboat from Pier No. 44, 50 cents. Fare from Montreal to Quebec, 25 cents.

GRAND SATURDAY AFTERNOON FAMILY EXCURSION.—The safe, well-known and commodious steamer HUGUENOT, Capt. S. JOHNSON, will make an excursion down the bay on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, July 13, as far as the Cholera Banks, giving a fine view of the fortifications, and also making a call of an hour at Coney Island to enjoy a bath and a clam bake; also calling at Fort Hamilton. The HUGUENOT will make the following landings: 8th-st., East River, 1 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, 1¼; South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, 1½; near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 1¾; 34th-st., North River, 2¼; Christopher-st., North River, 2¾; Pier No. 30, foot of Chambers-st., North River, 3; Pier No. 4 North River, 3¼, returning between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. An excellent band will accompany the excursion. Tickets for entire trip 50 cents each.

This excursion will be continued every Saturday.

MOONLIGHT COTILLION EXCURSION.—The powerful and commodious steamer HUGUENOT, Capt. JOHNSON, will make a moonlight excursion around Staten Island THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, 12th inst. An excellent band has been engaged, and will be under the direction of an eminent professor. Choice refreshments can be obtained on board. The boat will make the following landings, both going and returning: Foot of 8th-st., East River, 8 P. M.; Peck-slip, East River, 8¼ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 8½ P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8¾ P. M.; 34th-st., North River, 9 P. M. Tickets for the excursion $1 each.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Thursday, 11, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 17, 2 P. M.
Friday, 12, 12 M.	Thursday, 18, 9½ A. M.
Saturday, 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, 19, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 16, 1 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION.—BOATS TO HARlem, High Bridge and Carles Park, Westchester County. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Harlem every hour from 10 A. M. until 6:30 P. M.; leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6:30 P. M., landing at 8th-st. Fare 15 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE.—The steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip at 9½ A. M., stopping at Whitestone, Sands' Point, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Returning will leave Roslyn at 3¼, and Glen Cove at 4¼ o'clock P. M. landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st., each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottenville, Amboy and Keyport. Steamer PERRY, Capt. GOODWIN, will leave Barclay-st., North River, at 9 A. M.; returning leaves Keyport at 3 P. M. Fare to all way landings 25 cents, Keyport 50 cents.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO COLlege Point, City Island and New-Rochelle. Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, July 14, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning leaves New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE, OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICnics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPErior and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Passage of the Senate Reconstruction Bill.

Its Reception in the House and Debate Thereon.

Its Reference to the Committee on Reconstruction.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

The journal having been read, Mr. Edmunds moved that the Senate take up the Reconstruction Bill, and the motion was agreed to.

RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS.

The pending question was upon the following amendment proposed by Mr. Howard, to be added to the sixth section:

Provided, That the mere act of voting for the ordinance of secession, so called, shall not of itself be deemed engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States; nor shall any person be deemed disqualified for registration under this act because of his having held or exercised the functions of a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, trustee, officer or agent of any institution of learning, commissioners of banks, railroads, canals, roads and bridges or highways; trustees of churches, religious associations or schools; minister, priest or other person vested with the authority to solemnize marriage; State Commissioners or agents for taking acknowledgments of deeds, conveyances, depositions or affidavits.

Mr. Howard took the floor in explanation of his amendment, and at the conclusion of his remarks said that as there was a large share of judicial power left in the hands of the district commanders, it would perhaps be as well to leave them to determine the matter contained in his amendment. He would, therefore, withdraw it, and replying to some remarks in the debate of yesterday, Mr. Howard said it was clear that the Boards of Registration had some discretion in the administration of the oath. For instance, if Jefferson Davis or some such well-known rebel were to apply for registration and offer to take the oath, it would be the duty of the Board to reject the application. In this particular, the opinion of the Attorney-General was very faulty, to say the least of it.

Mr. Howard withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Howe moved to amend the fourth section by adding a proviso, that any person heretofore appointed by the district commanders to exercise the functions of a civil officer may be removed by the District Commander or by the Commanding General of the armies.

Mr. Howe said that without this proviso it might be thought that the district commanders had no power to remove a man once appointed.

Mr. Trumbull did not see the necessity for the amendment, though he did not think it would do any harm.

Mr. Edmunds called attention to the fact that the proviso related only to appointments heretofore made.

Mr. Howe said it was appended to the fourth section, which related only to appointments heretofore made.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend by adding the words heretofore and hereafter.

The amendment as thus amended was agreed to.

Mr. Drake moved to amend by adding an additional section, to the effect that none of the rebel States be entitled to representation in Congress unless they shall contain in their constitutions a provision declaring that such States shall forever remain a member of the American Union; that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the United States, and that no law shall be passed by said States in contravention of the authority of the United States, or in subversion of it.

Mr. Trumbull made the point of order that, under the resolution of Friday, no subject could be introduced not strictly pertaining to the Reconstruction Bill, as passed at last session. This was a new subject.

Mr. Drake was addressing the Senate, when several Senators objected, that a point of order was not debatable.

Mr. Trumbull repeated his point, that a proposition involving a new plan of reconstruction was not admissible.

Mr. Drake said this was no new plan of reconstruction. It was simply to provide that no State shall be admitted until its Constitution shall be made to conform to the American system of government.

Mr. Trumbull—Was that in the original bill?

Mr. Drake—If it was not, then I insist that this Senate shall declare this amendment in order by an affirmative vote. Do not let us go away and leave the miserable fooleries and hideous monstrosities of State rights to return again to plague us.

Mr. Buckalew, though opposed to the amendment, believed on the point of order that it was admissible.

The Chair decided the amendment out of order under the resolution of Friday.

Mr. Drake appealed from the decision of the Chair, and addressed the Senate to show that his amendment was in order.

Mr. Pomeroy did not believe this amendment was admissible. He was in favor of it, and thought the best way to reach it was through a suspension of the rule of Friday.

Mr. Drake said he should make this motion if defeated on his appeal from the Chair.

Mr. Sumner contended that the amendment was in order. In the course of his remarks he said he reserved to himself the right to require such guarantees as he thought necessary to secure a republican form of government.

Mr. Pomeroy did not believe Congress could ask any additional guarantees.

Mr. Sumner—It was distinctly announced in the reconstruction bills that the Constitutions of the rebel States should be submitted to Congress for approval.

Mr. Pomeroy said that that meant the right to revise the Constitutions, to see if they were in accordance with the reconstruction bills.

The question was then taken on Mr. Drake's appeal from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Morrill of Maine, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Yates—24.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cameron, Chandler, Drake, Fowler, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Nye, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson—13.

So the amendment of Mr. Drake was declared out of order.

Mr. Drake moved a suspension of the rules of Friday.

Mr. Trumbull said that motion was not in order now.

Mr. Sumner—Better call up my resolution to rescind the resolution. [Laughter.]

Mr. Buckalew offered the amendment, of which he gave notice a few days since, as follows:

Sec. —. That in the election of Representatives in Congress from the said States mentioned in the act of the 2d of March, 1867, each elector shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are Representatives assigned to his State by apportionment of laws, and he may give one vote to each of the requisite number of persons to be chosen, or may cumulate his votes and bestow them at his discretion upon one or more candidates less in number than the whole number of Representatives to be chosen from the State.

Mr. Trumbull raised the point of order; that the above was not in order.

Mr. Wade, who was in the chair, said he could not be expected to have in his mind every principle of the acts of reconstruction, so as to enable him to tell what was or was not relevant to them; he would rather leave it to the Senate to decide such questions.

Mr. Buckalew said he desired to address the Senate on this amendment.

Some confusion arose and several objections were made to the reception of the amendment, when Mr. Sumner suggested that Mr. Buckalew could proceed with his speech whether his amendment was in order or not. The resolution of Friday could not restrict debate.

Mr. Buckalew said the Senate would save time by receiving his amendment. It would take more time to discuss points of order than it would to hear all that was to be said on the amendment he proposed. His object was to introduce a fundamental reform in the election system of the country. He believed the principle ought to be applied everywhere, but he thought it was absolutely necessary to be applied to the reorganization of the Southern States.

Mr. Hendricks could very well understand the difficulty encountered by the Chair in deciding questions of order under the resolution of Friday. That resolution restricted legislation to such as was necessary to remove the obstructions placed or likely to be placed in the way of the execution of the Reconstruction Law. He could not see that any obstructions had been placed in the way of these laws. The President had done nothing in that direction.

Mr. Trumbull said the President had issued an order in accordance with the Attorney-General's opinion.

Mr. Hendricks did not believe the Attorney-General's opinion was any obstruction. He had not seen that opinion answered, though he had seen several attempts to answer it.

Mr. Davis regarded the whole subject of reconstruction legislation as unconstitutional, but was in favor of the principle of cumulative suffrage, if it could be applied to all the States.

The question was then taken to decide whether the amendment of Mr. Buckalew was in order, and it was decided in the negative:

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Wilson, Fowler, Hendricks, Norton, Ross and Sumner—7.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Nye, Patterson, of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Yates—22.

So the amendment was not received.

Mr. Buckalew then addressed the Senate on the subject of cumulative suffrage, contained in the amendment he had desired to offer. The majority principal now in vogue worked unjustly and unfairly. It left large masses of the people without a voice and practically disfranchised. In the last Congress a million and six hundred thousand voters had forty-three members, and two millions two hundred thousand had one hundred and forty. He denied that there was any such principle in the Government as that the majority should govern. It was that the people should govern themselves, not that one portion of the people should govern another. Self-government and not majority rule was the correct principle. What was meant by the cumulative principle was this: that an elector in any State, whether he belong to the majority or the minority, can give his vote for some candidate or candidates who will be elected, and who will represent him in Congress. This was the Alpha and the Omega of the whole thing, and it did not require a protracted speech to show that it was correct and just. It meant that in Kentucky, which has nine members of Congress, a man shall have votes which he can cast for one member, for two, or for four, or for any number he pleases up to the nine. In the State of Vermont there are sixty thousand voters; of these forty thousand vote with the present majority in Congress, and twenty thousand with the minority. Under a fair system of voting the majority would be entitled to two members, and the minority to one. Pennsylvania has twenty-four members of Congress and a vote of 596,141 at the last election. The majority vote was 302,790, and the minority 293,356; fairly divided the representation would s and twelve to twelve, the majority being less than sufficient to elect a member, or it might be thirteen to eleven; but the delegation stood eighteen to six. Mr. Buckalew cited other illustrations of the effect of the principle contained in his amendment, which he said showed the gross misrepresentation of the people under the present system. What he proposed was to correct these abuses. He then stated the argument by which cumulative suffrage could be sustained. It was sustained by justice, and it would bring into public life and keep in public life many able men who are now excluded. It would have a good effect in the Southern States if applied to them at the present time.

Mr. Johnson took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Buckalew's speech to say that if the principle of cumulative suffrage were introduced at some other time and applied to all the States, it should receive his cordial support. While he was up he would say, as a friend of the Attorney-General, and one who had known him for many years, that he did not believe that gentleman capable of the motives which had been attributed to him in the delivery of his opinion on the Reconstruction Bill. He was prepared to say that the Attorney-General never had any intention of obstructing the laws of Congress. He (Johnson) believed that part of the opinion relating to the oath was not correct, but the opinion was in the main a correct interpretation of the law.

Mr. Sumner next addressed the Senate in a written speech, reviewing the different stages and propositions of reconstruction from February, 1863, to the present time. Every measure had been fought and opposed, he said, by gentlemen of the majority as well as of the minority. The mistake of Congress was in its delays. The President sinned by acts of commission; Congress sinned by acts of omission. At first Congress refused to enfranchise the blacks, but after a while it established universal suffrage. It then attempted to keep rebels out of office in the South, but did it so that the Attorney-General could set it aside by an opinion. He (Sumner) advocated the exclusion of rebels from participation in the work of forming the new Government. He could not doubt, he said, that colored Senators and Representatives would soon be welcomed into the Capitol. He advocated the requirement of universal education as a condition of readmission of the rebel States.

Mr. Sumner moved as additional a section requiring the establishment of a system of public schools in the rebel States, free to all, without relation to race or color.

Mr. Trumbull raised the point that the above was not in order under the resolution of Friday.

The Senate refused to receive the amendment—yeas 11, nays 21. Messrs. Chandler, Dixon, Drake, Fowler, Harlan, Howe, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Wade and Wilson in the affirmative.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend by a proviso that in the appointment of Registers there shall be no discrimination on account of race or color.

Mr. Conkling wished to know whether under the law as it stands there are any discriminations on account of color, and if not, whether the adoption of the amendment would make it obligatory upon Generals to appoint colored Registers.

Mr. Sumner said that similar questions had been asked him a few years ago when he was attempting to get through the Senate a proviso that colored persons should not be excluded from the street cars. Complaints from Virginia that colored persons were excluded from the Boards of Registration. There was not a single colored Register in that whole State. Mr. Sumner repeated what he had previously said in his speech, that it would be the duty of the Senate in a few months to welcome colored Senators upon this floor.

Mr. Johnson—How many?

Mr. Sumner—I don't know how many.

Mr. Conkling replied to Mr. Sumner, arguing that the amendment proposed would accomplish nothing. The statutes already forbid any discrimination on account of color.

Mr. Wilson regretted to learn that no colored men had been appointed as Registers in Virginia. Gen. Scofield appointed Registers very early; Gen. Sheridan did the same, and he appointed no colored men. Gen. Pope appointed one colored man to each board, and he believed Gen. Sickles would do the same.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas 18, nays 18—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Cragin, Drake, Fowler, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Wilson, Yates—18.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Conkling, Davis, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—18.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment that there shall be no elections held in the rebel States for State or Federal officers until their State Constitutions shall have been approved by Congress.

The Senate decided the above not in order.

Mr. Sumner offered an additional section that all the provisions of this act and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed literally to the end that all the intents thereof may be freely and perfectly carried out, which was adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment as an additional section, that for the purposes of this act all cadets, midshipmen and acting midshipmen shall be deemed officers of the United States from the time of the appearance of their names on the register. Mr. Sumner said the effect of this would be to exclude men who went into the rebellion from the military or naval academies.

The amendment was rejected, yeas 13, nays 21.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $5,000, or imprisonment for one year, to attempt to prevent the execution of this act, or the acts to which it is supplementary. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 24.

Mr. Howard offered an amendment to the fifth section that in every case of the refusal by the Board of Registers to register an applicant, and in every case in which they strike a man's name from the list as provided in the bill, the Board shall make a note and memorandum of the case setting forth the reasons for such action, and shall send the same to the district commander. The amendment was agreed to.

MOTION FOR A RECESS.

Mr. Cameron, at 5 P. M., moved a recess until 8 o'clock. The motion was disagreed to.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE.

On motion of Mr. Henderson an amendment was adopted extending the time for the revision of the registration from three to five days.

Mr. Davis addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill. At the conclusion of his speech the bill was taken out of the Committee, and reported to the Senate. The question was upon agreeing to the amendments adopted in the Committee.

Mr. Sumner's amendment by way of a proviso that no person shall be disqualified from serving on the Boards of Registration on account of race or color, which was rejected in Committee of the Whole, was adopted.

Mr. Trumbull, for the sake of facilitating the parliamentary business before the Senate, now moved the bill which had just been perfected in the Senate, as a substitute for the House bill.

The Senate bill was adopted as a substitute for the House bill.

Mr. Buckalew again took the floor, and delivered a speech of an hour's duration on the general principles of the bill before the Senate, and the previous acts of Congress on the subject of reconstruction.

The bill was then passed at 7:30 o'clock P. M.—yeas 31, nays 6.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Paterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Yates—31.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, Patterson of Tennessee—6.

Absent—Messrs. Cole, Conness, Corbitt, Dixon, Doolittle, Ferry, Guthrie, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Williams—15.

The bill now goes to the House.

The Senate then, at 7:45 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

ADMISSION OF THE CONNECTICUT MEMBERS.

Messrs. Hubbard and Barnum, of Connecticut, appeared and took oath as members.

Mr. Robinson moved to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Barnum to record his vote on the passage of the Reconstruction Bill last Tuesday.

The Speaker suggested that there was no precedent for a member's voting before he had been qualified.

Mr. Robinson saw the point and withdrew the motion.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

Mr. Phelps asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the causes of the present collapse in the shipbuilding interests in America, &c., but Mr. Allison objected.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Bounty Act of 28th of July, 1866, so as to provide that in case of the death of the soldier after his discharge and before the receiving of the bounty, it shall be paid to his heirs.

Mr. Fox asked and obtained permission to record his vote against the Reconstruction Bill passed last Tuesday.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Van Horn, of New-York, on leave, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to admit to examination Maurice Rice Evans for admission to the Naval Academy in September next. He explained the object of the resolution, the point being that the young man, when he passed his examination, was not the legal age. The resolution was passed.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Ward presented a petition of nine hundred citizens of Maryland, asking Congress to pass a law abolishing all distinction in suffrage on account of color throughout the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ADJOURNMENT TO OCTOBER.

The House resumed the consideration of the concurrent resolution offered by Mr. Boutwell, providing for an adjournment till October.

Mr. Boutwell said that as the action of Congress on the proposed impeachment of the President would stand either for good or evil, as a precedent, it was due to the character of the House and to the high position of the person accused, that in this great proceeding, which must remain in history after they had all passed away, they should command all the time necessary for a fair, just and judicial consideration of the question. They should not let the matter be involved in the meshes of party warfare, which would exist during the next twelve months; they should see that the time was free from all controversy about other matters.

Mr. Pike asked Mr. Boutwell to let an amendment be offered for an adjournment until Wednesday, the 13th of November.

Mr. Boutwell declined to do so.

Mr. Pike said he proposed that amendment without reference to the question of impeachment. He did not believe the house should hasten its session one day in reference to that question. He did not believe that the country desired to be involved in that question. The country wanted peace, it wanted time to recover from the waste of war; so far as concerned the punishment of the person in the White House, it seemed to him that after having destroyed him politically the only question now was whether they should mangle the corpse. [Laughter.] He, for one, had no disposition to attempt to excite the public sympathy in that way. He did not, in saying this, mean to preclude himself from voting as his judgment would direct on the facts as they might be presented by the Judiciary Committee, but so far as public developments are yet concerned, he believed he acted in consonance with the sentiment of the country, and certainly in consonance with his own sense of right, when he said that he should not vote for an impeachment, but he placed his amendment on other grounds—on the ground simply of the advantage of Congress sitting in November and December, rather than in June and July.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said that there seemed to be an idea growing in certain quarters of the House that the President was an innocent man, that he was a suffering man, that the country sympathized with him, and that Congress had been wrong all the time; it was coming to be the idea in certain quarters that it was vastly better to have a man in the White House who had persistently refused to execute the laws, and who would refuse to execute them, than a man who would execute them if he had the opportunity. When the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Pike) said that the country did not want impeachment, he must have meant the country—away down East. So far as the country about Lancaster was concerned, there had never been any difficulty about it. In his opinion the whole country believed that articles of impeachment should have been reported long ago. He did not believe that the gentleman from Maine had expressed the views of one out of every hundred of Republicans in the country. He wished the House would order the Judiciary Committee to report at this session, at least partially, with leave to make further reports at next session, so that the country might understand whether there was anything in the conduct of the President that deserved impeachment.

Mr. Spalding gave notice that if the previous question were voted down, he should offer as an amendment a resolution similar to that under which the present session was held for Congress to meet on the 16th October if there were quorums in both Houses.

Mr. Pike, alluding to Mr. Stevens' remarks, informed him that he (Mr. Pike) did represent a down East district, and that the constituents of such district had almost the same right to be heard here as the constituents whom he (Stevens) represented. In reference to the present occupant of the Presidential chair, he (Mr. Pike) had done his endeavor to set the public sentiment of the country right. It was one question whether the President had fitly discharged the duties of his office, and it was quite another question whether Congress should enter this game of Presidenti making. He was entirely willing to leave that to the Convention that would be selected in the proper way, instead of endeavoring to precipitate a movement here in favor of one man and of another man, and it was that which, in his judgment, underlaid this most intense action on the question of impeachment.

Mr. Broomall, of Illinois, assured the House that it could not console itself with the reflection that this subject could be passed over. It had gone too far for the House to ignore the proceedings of the Judiciary Committee. The House had got to sift the evidence, and to take some action for or against impeachment. He knew of not one district of country where the people considered this matter as dead or unworthy the attention of the House. The people had chafed under the delay. They were angry that the House had not shown sufficient energy in inquiring into the merits of the controversy. They were weary with the delay in hunting up specialties and trifles, when the glaring fact stared them in the face that the President met last Congress at its first session with the assumption of complete legislative power, and of every attribute of a despot. He could not conceive in what community the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Pike) had lived that he could draw the conclusion that the people would be satisfied with the ignoring of the question of impeachment. The House could not ignore it; it must go on with the matter now or in October, or January, and the question had to be decided. He could certainly speak for the entire West when he said that the people demanded this action from the House. He did not know and did not pretend to know what influenced the Judiciary Committee, but the people had begun to think that if the Committee had been finding anything in the course of its investigation, it was time that it should be made known.

Mr. Farnsworth said it seemed that the first duty of the House was to require the Judiciary Committee to report the testimony already taken, that it might be printed, and that the House and the country might form a judgment in regard to it. The next duty of the House was to adjourn until the members had an opportunity of examining the testimony so that they might come together duly informed in relation to the facts. It was not so important that the Committee should report its conclusions at this time; the House and the country could form their own conclusions from the perusal of the testimony. He did not know whether Mr. Johnson should be impeached or not; he had some ideas on the subject on general principles, but he did not know what the testimony was. He wanted to know that. He would therefore give notice that he would offer a resolution instructing the Committee to report the testimony without delay.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, protested against the remarks of the gentlemen from Maine (Mr. Pike), intimating that the proposition for impeachment was simply a scheme for President-making. He repudiated the charge as utterly unfounded. He might make the same allegation with quite as much truthfulness in reference to those who oppose the impeachment. How did the gentleman (Pike) know what would be the opinion of the people when they should have read and considered all the testimony on the subject? Did any gentleman expect that the subject could be staved off? They might as well prepare to face the music now as at any other time.

Mr. Ross expressed the opinion that the time had come when the question should be brought before the House and the country for action.

Mr. Boutwell insisted on the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, 36 to 84.

Mr. Pike then offered his amendment, substituting the 13th of November for the 16th of October.

Mr. Spalding moved as a substitute a concurrent resolution similar to that under which the session is held.

Mr. Schenck made the point of order on Mr. Spalding's substitute, that it was not in accordance with parliamentary law, or the Constitution, and at the request of the Speaker stated his views at some length.

The Speaker overruled the point of order and gave several reasons why it was not well founded, either under the Constitution, under parliamentary law, or in common sense.

Mr. Schenck appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, called for the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—Yeas 125, nays 14.

The nays were Messrs. Ashley of Ohio, Benton, Boutwell, Butler, Clarke of Kansas, Coburn, Judd, Kelsey, Lawrence of Ohio, Lynch, Schenck, Shanks, Van Arnam and Williams.

Mr. Pike's amendment was adopted—yeas 94, nays 50.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Archer, Banks, Barnes, Barnum, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Chanler, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Cornell, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Eldridge, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Griswold, Halsey, Hamilton, Harding, Hill, Holman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kelsey, Kerr, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Loughridge, Lynch, Marshall, Marvin, McCullough, Miller, Moorhead, Morgan, Munger, Myers, Niblack, Nicholson, Perham, Phelps, Pike, Poland, Palsley, Price, Randall, Raum, Robertson, Robinson, Selye, Shanks, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Taffe, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Horn of New-York, Van Trump, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Indiana, Washburne of Massachusetts, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Wood, Woodbridge—94.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Benton, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Butler, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Covode, Cullom, Driggs, Eggleston, Ela, Gravely, Hayes, Hooper, Hubbard of West Virginia, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Logan, McClurg, Mercur, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Peters, Pile, Plants, Ross, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Taylor, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Windom—50.

Mr. Spalding's substitute was rejected by a vote of 40 to 108, and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was adopted.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following committees:

Select Committee on the Treatment of Union Prisoners—Messrs. Shanks, Pile, Harding, Stevens of New-Hampshire, and Munger.

To fill the vacancy on the Committee on Elections, caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Nicholson—Mr. Chanler.

MORE RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Broomall introduced a bill to guarantee to the several States of the Union a republican form of government, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

On motion of Mr. Paine, G. G. Sims, who contests the seat of L. S. Trimble, from the First District of Kentucky, was permitted to serve an amended or supplementary notice of contest within ten days, Mr. Trimble to serve his answer within thirty days thereafter.

Mr. Paine offered a preamble and resolution reciting that George D. Blakely sought a seat as Representative from the Third District of Kentucky; that his competitor, Elijah Hise, had died before the votes were canvassed; that the case was not provided for by any statute, but was duly subject to the provisions of the Constitution, and resolving that transcripts of the official records and files, and of extracts therefrom, duly certified under seal by the clerks of the several County Courts, shall be competent evidence. Agreed to after some discussion.

RENEWAL OF A PATENT.

Mr. Brooks presented a petition of Mrs. E. N. Jackson for renewal of a patent for a bell annunciator or telegraph.

RELIEF FOR DESERTERS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of reputed deserters, which was up yesterday.

It provides that no soldier or sailor shall be taken to be a deserter from the army or navy who faithfully served the prescribed period of his enlistment on the 19th of April, 1865, and who, without proper authority or leave first obtained, quit his command after the surrender of Lee and Johnston.

The bill was passed.

THE SHIPBUILDING INTEREST.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the cause of the decline of the shipbuilding interest in America; how far such depression is attributable to Congressional enactment, and how far it may be remedied by legislation.

PROF. AGASSIZ AND THE NEGROES.

Mr. Scofield sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Prof. Agassiz characterizing as a villainous calumny the newspaper paragraph attributing certain views to him in reference to the negro race.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report at this session the evidence relative to the impeachment, and moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved as a substitute that the Judiciary Committee have authority to have printed the usual number of copies of the testimony, 1,550, in time to be laid on the desks of the members the first day of next session, and then moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main question was ordered, yeas 84, nays 45.

Mr. Stevens remarking that after the vote taken he was willing to abandon the matter, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee of nine, to be known as the Committee on Internal Revenue. Referred, on motion of Mr. Garfield, to the Committee on Rules.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, it was ordered that the Committee of Elections, in the investigation referred to it, may sit during the recess at such times and places, and pursue the investigation by such members of the Committee as the Committee might determine.

PROF. AGASSIZ.

Mr. Munger, referring to Prof. Agassiz' letter, contended that it did not conflict with the ethnological views expressed by himself in his speech the other day, and got up a little discussion with Messrs. Scofield and Williams, of Pennsylvania, on the subject—Mr. Williams stating that not only had not the negro race ever established a standing Government, but that the Irish and Celtic races, which were the backbone of the Democracy, had not done so. [Laughter.]

Mr. Robinson tried to get into the discussion so reply to that thrust, but he did not succeed.

UNION PRISONERS.

Mr. Munger asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Select Committee on the Treatment of the Union Prisoners, to inquire also into the treatment of Confederate prisoners in the camp and prisons of the United States, and why the cartel was discontinued, &c., but Mr. Van Aernam objected, and then on motion of Mr. Bingham the House at 3:40 took recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

THE SENATE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House reassembled at 8 o'clock, and immediately thereafter a message was received from the Senate announcing that that body had passed with an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the new Reconstruction bill.

It was to receive this message and act upon it that the evening session had been ordered.

The Senate bill having been read, Mr. Boutwell said that four members of the Committee on Reconstruction had had the bill under consideration before the evening session, and that he felt authorized to say that a majority of the Committee were in favor of the Senate Amendment. He therefore moved that the House concur in it.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said that he had no feeling on the subject whatever, but he could hardly understand the impatience of the House in this matter.

Mr. Bingham, as a member of the Committee on Reconstruction, said that he felt, as a matter of respect to the Chairman of that Committee, that he should be consulted in the matter, and he had been about to wait on him for that purpose when the message arrived.

Mr. Stevens did not see why this bill should not take the regular course, and be referred to the Committee which had charge of the matter. Still he did not want to be captious, and would consent to whatever course the House chose to take.

Mr. Farnsworth said that the Senate bill appeared to be an improvement on the House bill. Four members of the Reconstruction Committee had considered the bill informally, and approved of it, but if the gentleman from Pennsylvania desired it, he would move that the bill be printed, and referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Schenck asked whether it was by design that in this bill the General of the army had no power to appoint civilians to office.

Mr. Farnsworth said that that provision was in the bill.

Mr. Schenck begged pardon. It might have been the intention to put that provision in the bill. The District Commanders were given that power, but according to his understanding of the bill as read, to the General of the army was not given such powers.

The section on the subject was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Schenck argued that his understanding of the bill was correct.

Mr. Bingham asserted that it was not.

Mr. Schenck said he had expected to get such a flat from as that from the gentleman from Ohio, who was one of those men who knew everything, and who supposed that no one else knew anything. He favored the reference of the bill to the Reconstruction Committee, so as to avoid the word "mongering" and "hair-splitting," that rendered the last bill nugatory. He would have swept away the mongrel goats in the South and commenced to build up from the foundation. As he would remove the obstruction in the way of a President, not by digging a little canal around him, so he would remove all other obstructions.

Mr. Farnsworth did not think there was any force in the objection made by the gentlman from Ohio; still he was rather of the opinion that the bill should be referred to the Reconstruction Committee and printed.

Mr. Pike said the House bill and the Senate bill were so nearly alike that he could see no difference between them.

Mr. Bingham, referring to Mr. Schenck's remark, did not see why that gentleman should undertake to snub everybody, and say that he (Bingham) knew everything; if he did know everything he would not have asked him for information.

Mr. Schenck corrected him by saying that he (Bingham) had asked him no question, but had interrupted him by saying it was no such thing.

Mr. Bingham remarked that he excused his colleague, for he was not himself to-night. [Laughter.]

Mr. Schenck did not know what his colleague meant by that remark, but he (Schenck) was better satisfied to be what he was, than to be so egregiously mistaken as his colleague was in forgetting his very offensive manner.

Mr. Bingham declared that he was incapable of misrepresenting his colleague, but he knew that he was not himself to-night.

Mr. Stevens, Penn., expressed the hope that the reporters would omit anything said to-night about any member being drunk. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bingham after some minutes said he withdrew everything he had said in reference to his colleague.

Mr. Eldridge insisted that Mr. Bingham (who was speaking on the Republican side of the house) should come over to the Democratic side of the house, where he belonged, and not go back to wallowing in the mire. [Laughter.]

Some further discussion took place on the point made by Mr. Schenck against the Senate bill.

Mr. Schenck said he had not had any chance of speaking on the original bill, and that he did feel a little malicious satisfaction in occupying enough time to say that it might be just as well to sleep on this bill; let it be printed, referred to the Judiciary Committee, and taken up to-morrow.

Mr. Butler also spoke against immediate action on the bill. It was the most important legislation had since the adoption of the Constitution. The last bill was passed so hastily that the Attorney-General discovered great omissions in it, and in the judgment of some of the best lawyers of the country, the Attorney was right in his opinions. He, therefore, deprecated haste in passing this measure.

Mr. Logan inquired as to the oath to be administered to civilians appointed to office under the bill.

Mr. Farnsworth said the bill made no provision in that respect, but the general law covered the whole ground.

Mr. Logan saw in that omission an additional reason why the bill should be printed and committed.

Mr. Shellabarger favored the sending of the whole subject to a committee of conference, as it would have to come to that at last. He would be greatly pleased to see a more compact and congruous bill. He hoped, therefore, the House would non-concur in the Senate amendment, and asked for a committee of conference.

Mr. Farnsworth said he was not prepared to commit the whole of this important measure to a committee of conference, and preferred its reference to the Committee on Reconstruction, and to have action on it by the House.

Mr. Dawes saw in the two bills only a difference of phraseology, except the omission in the Senate bill of the section imposing penalties on persons obstructing the execution of the law. There was no difference of principle, except in regard to that section, and, therefore, he felt inclined to favor the proposition of Mr. Shellabarger to non-concur, and send the bill to a committee of conference, where the difference of phraseology could be settled.

Mr. Scofield wanted the bill sent to any committee but a committee of conference. All the blundering legislation that went through Congress came through that great hole. [Laughter.]

Mr. Farnsworth called for the previous question on his motion to refer the bill and amendment to the Committee on Reconstruction. The previous question was seconded, and the motion was agreed—74 to 49—so the bill and amendment were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, and ordered to be printed.

The House then at 9:15 adjourned.

Minnesota Democratic State Convention.

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, July 10.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day nd nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Charles E. Flandrau, of Minneapolis.
Lieutenant-Governor—A. K. Maynard, of Lesner County.
Secretary of State—Amos Coggswell, of Steele County.
Attorney-General—A. G. Chatfield, of Belle Plain.
Treasurer—John Fredericks, of Goodhue County.

The resolutions adopted declare the Constitution the supreme rule of the land, the source and limit of every power possessed by the National Government; oppose the so-called reconstruction measures, as intended solely to secure the ascendency of the Republican Party; deprecate the acts of Congress exempting national securities from taxation; oppose all prohibitory liquor laws, and all laws invading the natural rights of men, also oppose negro suffrage, charge upon the Republican Party the continued separation of the States of the South; shameless corruption and squandering of the people's money; and conclude by saying if these abuses are long continued they will permanently overthrow Republican liberty in the United States.

Indian Troubles in Arizona—Mining Stocks—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 10.

Late Arizona advices represent the Indians troublesome at Prescott and Maganeburg, stopping the mail and running off the stock. They had been pursued by a company of cavalry and infantry. The Indians attacked the soldiers, causing them to retreat, and following them all night, keeping up a constant fire. The troops were compelled to kill all prisoners taken, and also part of their stock to prevent them falling into the hands of the Indians.

Gen. McDowell's rebuke of Gen. Gregg's vigorous measures against the Indians has created great indignation throughout the Territory.

A La Paz letter says the Huskapais and Yarapays Indians are murdering the soldiers and citizens, and that there is no safety at Prescott and on the road beyond Cruz Mine.

The steamship *Sacramento* sailed to-day with $1,533,668 in treasure, $1,282,347 of which is intended for New-York.

The Hale & Norcross Mining Company have declared a dividend of $125 per foot; the Chollar $25, and Imperial $10 per share.

The ships *Lizzie Oakford*, from New-York, and *Deerwest*, from Newcastle, arrived to-day.

Flour is dull but unchanged; to-day's steamer carries 500 bbls. to New-York. Wheat quiet and unchanged; transactions unimportant. Barley active at $1 10@$1 15. Legal-tenders, 72¼.

False Report of an Indian Attack on Fort Wallace.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursdry, July 11.

The reported attack on Fort Wallace, Kansas, by the Cheyene Indians, and the loss of fifteen soldiers, is the old affair, which occurred June 24, and was reported at the time. No new attack has been made, and no disturbance has occurred on Smoky Hill route for some time.

Gen. Sherman is at Fort Harker, and it is presumed that Gen. Hancock has reached that point from Denver.

Attempted Murder and Robbery at Norfolk.

FORT MONROE, Wednesday, July 10.

Several bloodthirsty attempts at murder and robbing have been lately perpetrated in the vicinity of Norfolk and Portsmouth by parties of negro highwaymen. The last that has occurred was in the case of a farmer named Mr. Oakum, while on his way to Portsmouth with a load of vegetables. About five miles out his wagon was stopped and he was set upon by two stalwart negroes, who struck him over the head with a heavy iron instrument, lacerating the flesh, and afterward inflicting similar wounds about the body. They then robbed his senseless body of all money and valuables, and made their escape into the woods. Not long after the occurrence Mr. Oakum was picked up by persons in the neighborhood and carried to his home, where he now lies in a precarious condition. The authorities have started a posse in pursuit, and the most energetic measures have been taken to effect the capture of the villains.

A Man Stoned to Death in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 11.

A horrible crime occurred in Harrison County, Ind., on Monday. A man named Kemper, his wife, two daughters and three sons, murdered a man name John Rabey, by hurling stones at him. The murder was brought on by a law suit, which resulted adversely to Kemper. All have been arrested, except two of the sons and two girls, who are still at large.

At Laconia, Ind., two brother, named Kingsley, fought each other with knives and other weapons, until both were fatally injured.

Santa Anna Reported Still in Prison—Fall of Merida and Campeachy.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 7.

A mercantile house furnishes the following particulars of news brought by the schooner *Atlas*, from Campeachy, now at Quarantine. She left several days after the reported shooting of Santa Anna, and states that he was alive and well, and not closely confined.

Merida fell June 16. It was taken by assault, sacked and laid in ruins.

Campeachy could have held out longer, being an old fortified place, surrounded by walls with two towers, which commanded the approaches to it. As at Queretaro, they were treacherously sold to the enemy.

The Captain confirms the accounts heretofore received as to the murder of three prominent citizens of the country, Señors Durante, Ospejo, and another whose name was not recollected. They were secretly taken by the Liberal leaders, in spite of the protests of their own men, carried at midnight to Kalkini, between Campeachy and Merida, and there shot.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The European Cholera Conference.

Dr. Harris laid before the Board of Health yesterday a synopsis of the proceedings of the Cholera Conference, recently held at the City of Weimar. The conclusions and recommendations of the Conference, for which alone we have space, are as follows:

1. The Conference expresses as its deliberate conviction that the efforts to arrest and prevent cholera by disinfectants should be continued in the most energetic manner.

2. Disinfection will be entirely successful only where excremental matters are carefully gathered and kept from being cast about; when attention is given to the cleanliness and the means of health; and when the disinfection is performed by sanitary authorities in a compulsory manner.

3. In places where the entire locality or district cannot be at once disinfected, it is advisable to disinfect throughout the places visited by the previous epidemics of cholera.

4. The general disinfection should be performed at the proper time, that is, before the epidemic is actually prevalent in town or place. Every house or spot that becomes infected or is suspected to be so must be kept constantly under the influence of disinfection.

5. In regard to the best substances as disinfectants, though the testing of various articles is not yet completed, there have been found, to the present time, no more effectual substances than sulphate of iron (copperas) and the carbolic acid; and, as experience proves, we have no other disinfectants that can be employed with greater facility. A combination of both these disinfectants is therefore recommended.

6. The disinfection of clothing that has been infected by cholera excrement is especially an important matter. For that purpose the Conference recommends that all such clothing be disinfected by boiling in water, or by chemical treatment in a proper solution of "zinc vitriol," (sulphate or chloride of zinc,) and the Conference also recommends that special arrangements be made by which disinfection can be employed in all places, and at any hour, among or for the poor.

7. For the disinfection of sewers and drains the Conference advises the trial of Mr. Sauvren's method. [The means used by Mr. Sauvren are not yet fully published, but they are believed to be similar to McDougal's—namely, a combination of carbolic or coal-tar preparations, in a cheap form.]

8. If cholera infects any house or spot, it is recommended that if practicable the houses so situated in an infected place, or being infected, should be vacated, and their inhabitants should be removed from the infected spot.

9. It is especially recommended that the ground-water (that is, the water in the ground,) about dwelling-houses, and all the grounds about habitations of every kind, should be preserved undefiled by any excremental matter of cholera; also, that all drinking water be undefiled and pure, and that where no pure water can be had, that the water which must be used should be disinfected by boiling.

Extensive Fire in Pearl-street.

This morning at 1:30 o'clock a fire broke out in the distillery of Englehardt & Co., which has fronts at No. 395 Pearl-street and No. 34 Vandewater-street. The fire originated on the second floor in the rear part of the Pearl-street building, and according to the statement of John W. Hamett, the engineer, who was on the floor at the moment, the cause was a leaking tub which was filled on yesterday for the first time for some days, and the spirits leaking from the tub were heated and ignited. The fire spread very rapidly, soon enveloping the entire building. Peter Brady, the night watchman, was on the third floor, attempted to escape by climbing down the water-pipe in front, but fell from the height of the second floor, and was very badly injured. He was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, and subsequently to Bellevue Hospital. The only other person in the building at the time, besides the two men mentioned, was Philip Brady, and he escaped unhurt. At the moment of going to press the fire is not yet subdued, but there is every prospect that the Fire Department will succeed in confining it to the distillery. On the Vandewater side the burning building is in close proximity to several tenement-houses.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Meeting of Ex-Officers of the Irish Brigade.—A meeting of the ex-officers of the Irish Brigade was held last evening at the Astor House—Col. Kelly, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, presiding. A Committee, consisting of Cols. McGee and Cartwright and Major Hagerty, was appointed to draft resolutions of condolence to the family of the late Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher. It was resolved that officers of the brigade shall wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. It was stated to be the intention of the Irish Brigade to invite the officers of the Second Irish Corps, and of the Irish Societies of New-York generally, to participate in the funeral ceremonies, should the body of Gen. Meagher be recovered and forwarded to this City for interment. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Attempted Murder.—Last evening at 11:30 o'clock a man named Thomas J. Carr, a letter-carrier for Station C, attempted the murder of Mrs. Florence Temple, an actress, at No. 138 Bleecker-street, where she resided. By the presence of mind of the woman in knocking down the pistol as Carr was in the act of firing, the ball took effect in the leg, inflicting a severe wound only. It appears that the parties have maintained intimate relations, and jealousy is the assigned cause for the act. Carr was arrested by Officer Bolger, of the Eighth Precinct, and will have an examination this morning at Jefferson Market Police Court.

The Death of Ex-Gov. King.—At a meeting of the Union League Club last evening, resolutions were adopted relative to the death of Ex-Gov. King, and a highly eulogistic speech was delivered by Mr. John Jay, President of the Club, in which the virtues of the deceased were descanted upon.

Sudden Death.—At 5 o'clock last evening an old man, supposed to be A. D. Conicet, died in Car No. 43 of the Second-avenue line while it was *en route*. The body was conveyed to the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest will be held to-day, the Coroner having been notified.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 11.

Flour firmer, and higher grades have advanced 25c.; Family to Fancy, $12 50@$14; the stock is light. Wheat firm and scarce; No. 2 new Red sold at $2 40, and No. 2 old at $2 50; 3,000 bushels new Kentucky sold at $2, deliverable in twenty days. Corn firm, but unchanged. Barley easier at 77c.@78c. for No. 1. Rye scarce at $1 25 for No. 1. Cotton was held at 23c.@23½c. for Middling; the demand was light. Whisky steady but unchanged. Mess Pork firmer and advanced to $22 50. Bulk Meats firmer; 9c.@11c. for Shoulders and Sides. Bacon 10c.@12c.@12¾c.@13c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides; the demand was light. Hams firm at 17c. for common and 20c. for sugar-cured. Lard firm at 11¾c.; there is a speculative demand at 11½c.@11¾c. Butter steady at 14c.@16c. for Central Ohio, and 18c. reserve. Cheese steady at 12c.@13c. Sugar firm; Refined has advanced ¼c.@½c. Coffee quiet but unchanged. Gold, 138, buying. Money steady at 8c.@10c. Exchange dull and unchanged. Later there was a large demand for Bulk Meats, and sales of 400,000 lbs. at 11c. for Sides and 9c. for Shoulders. Lard is now held at 12c.; 11¾c. was offered.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 11.

Flour in active demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 2,400 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $14 for White, $15 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet but unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2, and one car choice White Canada at $3. Corn held at 96c.@98c. for No. 1. Oats, Barley, Rye and Peas nominal. Corn Meal, $1 77 ℔ 100 lbs. Millfeed steady; Shorts $20@$25, Shipstuffs $26@$30 ℔ ton. Canal Freights steady; Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c. to New-York; Lumber $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 25 to Newburgh. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 70c., to Albany 50c., to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. Lake Imports—16,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 110,100 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—15,500 bushels Corn, 232,200 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 11.

Flour firm at an advance of 15c.@25c.; Spring Extras, $9@$11. Wheat declined 2c.@3c. for regular; sales of No. 2 at $1 89@$2 90. Corn fairly active at a decline of 1c.@1½c.; sales at 84c.@85c. for No. 1, and 80½c.@82½c. for No. 2. Oats quiet at 56½c.@58c. for No. 2. Rye firm at an advance of 1c.@2c; sales at $1 10@$1 12 for No. 1. Barley, 5 c.@55c., delivered. Provisions—Firm and more active; Mess Pork, $21 50@$22; Lard unchanged. Cattle advanced 15c.@25c. Live Hogs moderately active at a decline of 5c.@10c.; sales at $5 75@$6 50 for good to choice. Sheep dull and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,060 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 11.

Flour steady; sales 800 bbls. Spring at $10 50@$11; Amber at $13; White at $11 25@14. Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee nominal at $2 50. Corn in good demand and firm; sales 16,000 bushels Toledo at 92c.; 16,000 bush. No. 2 Western at 91c.; 1,000 bush. do. to arrive, 90c. Oats steady; sales 25,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 68c.; 14,000 bushels Ohio at 80c. Barley nominal at $1 15 for Canadian. Rye nominal at $1 15 for Western. Mess Pork quiet and nominal. Lard unchanged. Highwines nominal at $2 35 retail. Freights—Corn 12c., Oats 8c. to New-York. Receipts—1,500 bbls. Flour, 15,800 bushels Corn. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 195,000 bushels Corn, 72,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 11.

Coffee quiet and steady for Rio. Cotton dull and nominal at 24c.@25c. for Low Middling and Middling Uplands. Flour firm, scarce, but unchanged. Wheat—The receipts of new are better, and prices advanced 15c.@20c. ℔ bushel. Corn—The supply is light; White $1 18@$1 20; Inferior, $1 16@$1 17; Yellow, $1 12; Mixed Western, $1 10. Oats firm at 88c.@90c. Provisions very firm. Bulk Meats and Bacon are scarce; prices are improving. Sugar active and firm at 12c. for good refining, and 12½c.@12¾c. for Cuba; 13¾c.@14c. for Porto Rico. Whisky, in bond, 35c. for Western.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 11.

Tobacco firm at $5 50@$10 50 for common to medium Leaf; $5 50@$20 for Fillers; $10@$15 for Black Wrappers; $25@$45 for good and bright Leaf. Cotton dull. Flour firmer; Extra, $9@$10 50; Double Extra, $9 50@$13; Choice and Fancy, $11@$15. Wheat declining; New, $2 20@$2 25. Corn declining; sales at 85c @ $1. Oats declining; sales at 80c.@83c. Provisions buoyant; Mess Pork, $23. There is a speculative movement in Bacon; Shoulders, 9¾c @10c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.; Rib do., 11¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 18¾c.@19c. Lard—13c. for Choice Keg. Whisky firm at $2, free.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 11.

Cotton—Sales 1,000 bales; Low Middling 22½c.@23c.; receipts, 84 bales. Louisiana Sugar and Molasses nominal and supply light; Cuba Fair to Prime Sugar, 13¾c.; Molasses quoted at 47½c.@50c. Flour steady; Double Extra $11 75@$12, Choice, $13 25. Corn firm at $1 15 for Mixed and Yellow, and $1 30 for White. Oats firm at 85c.; stock very light. Pork quiet and firm at $24 85@$24 87. Lard quiet; Prime Tierce is quoted 12¾c., keg 13¾c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Gold, 139. Sterling Exchange, 150@153. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 11.

Flour firm; City Double Extras, $11 50@$12; Country do., $10 50@$10 75; Wheat quiet at $2 40 for No. 1, $2 22 for No. 2, $1 95½ for No. 3, and $1 40 for Rejected. Oats firm at 63c. for No. 1 and 62c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 85c. for No. 1. Receipts—18,000 bushels Wheat, 1,900 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Corn. Shipments—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Thursday, July 11.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull; Amber $2 75. Corn declined 2c.@3c. Oats 70c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, July 11.

Cotton easier; sales 200 bales lower grades of Low Middling at 21½c.; Middling, 23c.; receipts, 15 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, July 11.

Cotton quiet and prices nominal. Middling, 23c.; sales 155 bales; receipts 66 bales.

[Advertisement.]

$1,500 worth of jewelry was stolen from Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse, of Elizabeth, N. J., last Sunday night, by giving them chloroform while asleep. If you don't want to take chloroform when asleep, protect your house with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Grand Boulevard as it will be in 1872, splendidly illustrated and graphically decribed in the August number of *Demorest's Monthly Magazine*, with the "Grand Boulevard March" and other novelties. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hecla	July 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Herman	July 2	Southam'on	New-York.
City of Paris	July 3	Liverpool	New-York.
England	July 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Atlantic	July 3	Southam'on	New-York.
North American	July 4	Liverpool	Quebec.
Chicago	July 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Europe	July 5	Havre	New-York.
Cuba	July 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Bellona	July 6	London	New-York.
Allemania	July 8	Hamburg	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	July 13	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	July 13	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	July 13	New-York	Hamburg.
Northern Light	July 13	New-York	Bremen.
Etna	July 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	July 17	Boston	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 18	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	July 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	July 20	New-York	London.
Hibernia	July 20	New-York	Glasgow.
Vera Cruz	July 20	New-York	Havre.
Guiding Star	July 20	New-York	Havre.
Germania	July 20	New-York	Hamb'rg.
Arizona	July 20	New-York	Califor'a.
Mariposa	July 20	New-York	N. Orle's.
North America	July 22	New-York	Rio d'J'o.

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.

Corsica	July 13	Nassau, N. P.
George Washington	July 13	New-Orleans.
Rapidan	July 13	New-Orleans.
Morro Castle	July 25	Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:20 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall—Allan W. Lane and family, Chas. H. Noyes, Mrs. Capt. Doane, Fernando Parrega, Hon. Rufus Mallory, Lieut. W. O. Warren, J. A. Hansen, J. M. Lee, J. O. Huntington, W. H. Mayer, Juan Vallarino and family, H. Gray, Lieut. Ezra Leonard, Ensign D. N. Bell, W. J. Perrine, wife and family, Frank Dietz, Major D. Clyner, John Ross and wife, Chas. B. Marvin, Joseph Boston and family, Miss Emma Heirsch, David Falk and wife, Miss Clara Oppenheimer, Miss Helena Falk, Miss E. A. Abbott, L. Loupe and wife, N. A. Blume, Mrs. A. W. Davis, Mme. Deperrier, J. Britton, D. Hardie, J. Hawkins, M. Kelly, L. J. Jordan, Dr. H. W. Boone, Mrs. McKay and child, P. S. Van Rensselaer, H. S. Homans and family, Lieut. R. Carrick, Miss Carrie Kentfield, Miss Stevenson, Wm. Brown, A. Altmeyer and wife, W. Mennet, Mrs. Emmett, Mrs Stevens, Mrs. Seagraves, Mrs. Lamb, J. Newsome, Henry Hertz, Dan. Stewart, Chas. G. Hughes and family, Miss Lindsley, Miss Gale, L. B. Wheelock, W. H. Hall, Mrs. J. A. Dresser, Mrs. E. A. Bliss, A. Nivert, W. C. Hopkins, W. P. Hocking, A. Murray, Miss Ellis, Mrs. Wilson, H. G. Walton, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. A. Jordan and child, Mrs. A. D. Hetfield and infant, Mrs. C. C. Fenner and daughter, Mrs. Howe, G. H. Pierce and wife, J. Burns and wife, Mrs. W. P. Tabe, Mrs. Cowes, Miss Milburn, Miss Norton, J. L. Lord and family, Mrs. M. B. Leeds, S. Whisted and wife, Col. H. W. Freedley, Capt. Brownlow, Lieut. Fisher and wife, Lieut. L. Hammond, Isaac Bates, Solomon Solomon, Stephen Denham and wife, Mrs. Willich and daughter, Miss Delia Murray, C. Trafton, S. Eldridge, and many in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana—Thos. B. Brooks, Yldefonso Romero, August Pridohl, Gabriel Cardona, Pedro Lopez, Rafael Vega, P. Almentirio y Castillo and son, Jose Hernandez, Jose Escobar, Joaq. Llera, P. L. Barranguy, Ernesto L. Lusces, Catharine Randall, H. R. Casamajor, Pompeyo Sariol, Philip y Goiconria, Miss C. D'Alcour and servant, John L. Crabbe, B. L. Crabbe, H. T. Skelding, Alfredo Bettencourt, T. J. Harrison, Juan Mendive, P. Chartrand and servant, A. V. Sanches, Andrew Spealding, T. O'Reilly, Gaspar Ceballo, Honorato Oueto, Rev. E. J. Waldson and boy, Ant. de la Carreira, Pedro Morales, Ignacio Franch, R. A. Delgamis, Jose Regajo, John Gourlay, W. Barbour, Rafael Romeiro, wife and 2 servants, Elena de Neuville de Morris and child, Jacinto Ceste.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mrs. Mary Brod, Jen- [illegible] James L. Arbonaho and son, Cristano Bolloch and son. A. Almiras, Sarah Gonmut, R. Martinez, P. Romero and wife, Antonia Hayne and wife, F. Casbelle and wife, Angel Morales, Antonio Aguirre, Bernardo Soto, Ramon Gonzalez, Luis Falconnier, A. Rossenberg, Jose Albisu, Luis P. Camacho, B. Govantes, Jas. Wood, Henry Walker, M. Van Omeron, Nathaniel Cross, Alex. Howes, Domingo Castro, D. Foy, F. R. Somers, F. K. Martins, John Valentine, Theo. Horn, Edward Risley, L. A. Berry, Cyrus Thompson, J. M. Arriaga, Calisto Romero, Francisco Vina, C. Grandi, M. G. Varela, Pedro Reyes, Pedro Sala, Jose Almeras, Antonio Menender, F. Pelayo, A. Aviles, J. C. Arre, Jose Roca, F. Harrachea, M. Harrachea, F. Campos.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 39 | Sun sets..... 7 31 | Moon sets.... 1 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 04 | Gov. Island. 4 53 | Hell Gate.... 6 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Pioneer, (Br.,) Shankford, Cow Bay, Parmaly Bros.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co; E. B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship E. F. Gabain, (Brem.,) Herdes, Genoa, C. Luling & Co.

Barks Princesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffey; Albina, Wharfila, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Eureka, Holloway, Antwerp Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Brigs Chillianwallach, (Br.,) Fuller, Cow Bay, G. H. Brewer; Ida, (Br.,) Gray, Bristol for orders, via Wilmington, N. C., Simpson & Clapp; C. M. Reynolds, (Br.,) Dick, Zaza, Brett, Son & Co.; Amilcare, (Ital.,) Paturza, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. R. Nevius, (Br.,) Cole, Bridgeport, C. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Bolivar, (Br.,) Christian, Yokohama; Tyro, (Br.,) Langton, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Adela, (Vene.,) Lauretzen, Puerto Cabello, Booven, Graves & Co.; S. B. Crosby, Crosby, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Eagle, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Georgianna, Allen, Gloucester, Thayer & Sargent; Mary Collins, Collins, Manzanilla, Moss & Ward; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, with mails, treasure and passengers to F. R. Baby.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Virginia, Snyder, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Antonio Maria, (Aus.,) Glasar, Newcastle 59 ds., with coal to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Bark Boa, (Span.,) Cassanella, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to Rivera, Cardoze & Co.

Brig Lulan, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Hooper, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Bassett & Nickerson.

Brig Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Warren Ray.

Brig Gem, (Br.,) Campbell, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Sophia, Strout, Brunswick, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Adriana Agragos, (Ital.,) Bonfanti, Palermo 67 ds., with fruit to master.

Brig Wm. R. Sawyer, Gray, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Chas. S. Baylis, Steele, Mobile 21 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Alpha, Munson, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. R. Foster, Clark, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. John Snow, Mitchell, Shulee 15 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Ridgewood, Dericksan, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Cameo, Elwell, Elizabethport, for Mystic.
Schr. James, Wichenbach, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Pushaw, Grover, Elizabethport, for Danvers.
Schr. Com. Kearney, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, with oil.
Schr. John Manlove, Stabe, Newport.
Schr. James M. Bayles, Arnold, Newport.
Schr. M. A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford.
Schr. Fanny Fern, Saunders, Pawtucket.
Schr. C. A. Stetson, Lincken, Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Union, for Bremen, and Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 11—Arr. bark Pekin, Warren; brigs Open Sea, Philadelphia; Roamer, Elizabethport; schr. Atlanta, Aux Cayes. Below—Bark Falcon, from Buenos Ayres.

CHARLESTON, S. C. July 11—Arr. steamer J. W. Everman, Philadelphia; schrs. Moonlight, Baltimore; Mohawk, Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10—Arr. schr. A. N. Ridgeway, McKean, from Tuckerton, N. J.; on the 20th ult., 15 miles east of Barnegat, picked up a trunk containing a suit of clothes, some letters and photographs from East Gloucester, Mass., some addressed to Wallace H. Blake, and some to Miller & Houghton, New-York; mention is made in one of them of Blake having shipped on the brig Executive, for Bangor. The brig Executive arrived at Bangor June 26. Also arr. steamer Roman, Boston; bark Cella, (Br.,) Mayaguez; brigs Herald, Sagua; Bride, (Br.,) Nevassa.

Spoken, &c.

Rainbow—whal. schooner, 3 m[illegible] out, cruising, July 5, lat. 35 15, lon. 75 05.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, July 1, brig Machias, for New-York in 5 days.

HERRING'S
PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES

AWARDED PRIZE MEDALS AT

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris.
WORLD'S FAIR, - - - London.
WORLD'S FAIR, - - - New-York.

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A HOUSEHOLD WORD!
BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner sets, 134 pieces	$30 00
Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen	2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen	1 75
Tea plates per dozen	1 50
French cut goblets, per dozen	2 50

Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at

BASSFORD'S,
Cooper Institute, corner stores.
No connection with any other.

"MIDNIGHT MISSION."—THE OBJECT of this Society is "to search out and reclaim fallen women." Their labors for the present are mainly confined to those who have but recently entered upon a life of sin—generally from absolute necessity—and who are but too glad to accept the friendly hand extended to save them.

A large number have been restored to friends or obtained respectable employment through the Society since January last. The house is now filled with guests—many interesting and heart-rending cases—(somebody's sisters, daughters and wives.) The work is expensive, but it pays. The treasury is now empty; money is needed at once to enable the Society to carry on the work through the Summer. All persons who feel an interest in this undertaking, (which is no longer an experiment,) are earnestly invited to help us. Donations in money or family supplies, may be sent either to Rev. H. S. Hilliard, President, No. 54 Bleecker-st.; Robt. S. Holt, Secretary, No. 57 Water-st., or P. F. Smith, Treasurer, No. 22 White-st.

P. S.—Those thoughtful persons who have forwarded money to the Treasurer from their Summer resorts, have our warmest thanks. If all absentees from the City would make us a donation as a part of their Summer expenses, we should be abundantly supplied with funds. We confidently await the result of this notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 232, July 11, 1867.
61, 71, 4, 77, 13, 73, 31, 42, 65, 59, 25, 30.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 233, July 11, 1867.
68, 45, 51, 13, 5, 48, 71, 32, 66, 56, 47, 41.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 242, July 11, 1867.
12, 11, 59, 1, 18, 75, 17, 37, 27, 10, 47, 70.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 243, July 11, 1867.
5, 71, 69, 68, 29, 66, 40, 52, 9, 70, 7, 15.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

The drawing of Class "D," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on July 17, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing

McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 425, July 11, 1867.
47, 20, 34, 3, 57, 48, 59, 73, 2, 45, 61, 14, 71.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 426, July 11, 1867.
28, 38, 12, 67, 54, 46, 53, 48, 41, 17, 23, 45.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 349, July 11, 1867.
52, 71, 14, 69, 50, 45, 76, 33, 4, 38, 41, 67, 21.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 350, July 11, 1867.
9, 34, 27, 64, 68, 35, 78, 55, 46, 47, 51, 24.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway
and 158 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES,
No. 19 Broadway.